

ARMISTICE
NUMBER

NEXT WEEK: Congress and the Services

ARMISTICE
NUMBER

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES

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Armistice Message from Vice President Dawes

THE seventh anniversary of Armistice Day finds the world turning more eagerly and more definitely towards the paths of real peace than at any time since the war. Armistice Day itself brought victory but it did not bring real peace. The desire for peace was widespread but the fires of hate had not died down.

It has taken seven years for this desire to assume a position of dominance over all other considerations and to render impotent the international demagogue and the nationalistic politician who would fan the embers of the past into new conflagrations.

On this anniversary of the armistice, mingled with



CHARLES G. DAWES
The Vice President

our rejoicing at the accomplishment of the Great Locarno Conference and its significance in world peace, our hearts turn to those who made it possible, but who themselves may not know of it as they sleep buried in our great national cemeteries and in the wheat fields and by the roadways of northern France.

Our prayer and hope should be that their sacrifice will be consecrated by a period of long peace on earth, good will toward men, and a more general recognition than ever before of the essential brotherhood of men.

(Signed) CHARLES G. DAWES.

McCarl Upset Means \$183,000 for Navy Officers

THE District of Columbia Court of Appeals has denied Comptroller General McCarl the right to deduct part of the pay of officers of the Navy or Army to reimburse the Government for alleged overpayments to the officers.

This means that nearly \$200,000 involved in suits already brought by naval officers against the Comptroller probably will be retained by the officers. McCarl, it is said, will appeal the decision to the Supreme Court of the United States, but it is believed this body will confirm the lower court's decision.

The first list below includes cases where injunctions have been granted. The second list shows cases pending and amounts involved. There are 103 cases altogether, totaling \$183,660.15.

The lists follow:

List No. 1

Lt. Charles M. Abson, U.S.S. Denver, \$1,916.35; Lt. Dolph C. Allen, Naval Aircraft Factory, Phila., \$4,481.90; Comdr. W. A. Angwin, Naval Hosp., San Diego, Calif., \$3,677.13; Lt. Henry D. Baggett, U.S.S. Wyoming, \$909.80; Lt. Graeme E. Bannerman, U.S.N.A., \$1,228.00; Comdr. H. M. Bemis, U.S.S. New Mexico, \$3,453.49; Lt. Alan Barnett, U.S.S. Litchfield, \$656.07; Lt. Comdr. John Ronald Barber, N. Y. Navy Yard, \$2,386.27; Comdr. Louis W. Bishop, Navy Retg. Off., New Haven, \$1,789.46; Lt. Max I. Black, U.S.S. Fox, \$85.14; Lt. Arthur F. Blaslar, U.S.S. Arkansas, \$975.53; Lt. H. W. Bradbury, Norfolk Navy Yard, \$525.02; Lt. Emmett J. Brady, Brooklyn Nav. Hosp., \$1,027.24; Lt. Buell F. Brandt, U.S.S. Edsall, \$387.35; Lt. Comdr. J. H. Buchanan, U.S.S. Tennessee, \$2,105.16; Lt. Albert R. Buehler, U.S.S. Pennsylvania, \$1,320.15; Lt. Raymond Burhen, U.S.S. Arkansas, \$2,539.68; Lt. Thomas B. Casey, Vancouver, B. C., \$2,288.07; Lt. Comdr. Paul Cassard, Hampton Rds. Air St., \$2,807.20; Lt. A. B. Cartwright, U.S.S. Oklahoma, \$488.08; Capt. Oscar R. Cauldwell, U.S.M.C., Port-au-Prince, \$953.60; Lt. C. F. Cotton, M.I.T., Cambridge, Mass., \$1,163.30; Lt. George C. Cummings, U.S.S. New Mexico, \$2,569.46; Lt. Comdr. J. H. S. Dessez, Navy Department, \$4,047.85; Lt. William F. Dietrich, U.S.S. Toucey, \$536.80; Lt. J. S. Donnell, U.S.S. Raleigh, \$1,301.33; Lt. James H. Doyle, U.S.S. Camden, \$1,117.38; Lt. J. H. Duncan, N.T.S., Great Lakes, Ill., \$1,806.74; Lt. J. H. Fitzgerald, U.S.M.C., Naval Base, Hampton Rds., \$1,080.40; Chief Gun. Charles H. Foster, U.S.S. West Virginia, \$2,637.88; Lt. D. A. Frost, Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J., \$1,073.35; Lt. Comdr. George S. Gillespie, Air Station, Hampton Rds., \$4,555.60; Lt. Robert O. Glover, U.S.S. Maryland, \$1,141.56; Lt. Comdr. Charles F. Greene, Navy Yard, D. C., \$2,950.66; Lt. Robert P. Henderson, Navy Department, \$2,577.97; Lt. Comdr. Wm. B. Hetfield, U.S.S. Cyana, \$1,660.79; Lt. E. B. Iverson, Branch Hydrographic Office, Chicago, Ill., \$1,045.49; Lt. George W. Johnson, U.S.S. Sumner, \$2,835.04; Lt. H. McCoy Jones, Navy Department, \$2,383.38; Lt. T. C. Latimore, Navy Department, \$3,450.02; Lt. W. I. Leahy, Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J., \$946.60; Lt. W. S. Leavenworth, Naval Hosp., San Diego, \$1,440.44; Lt. John C. Lusk, Navy Department,

\$1,943.86; Lt. Comdr. Frank C. McCord, Navy Department, \$662.69; Lt. Kenneth D. Legge, Resigned, \$2,134.79; Pay Clk. CP. J. Loegel, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, \$787.35; Lt. Thomas O. McCarthy, U.S.S. California, \$1,797.38; Lt. Leo J. McGowan, U.S.S. Summers, \$1,048.60; Lt. Stuart A. Maher, U.S.S. James K. Paulding, \$3,085.89; Lt. Albert J. Moore, Fitzsimons Gen. Hosp., Denver, Colo., \$4,110.54; Capt. Charles I. Murray, U.S.M.C., Spokane, Wash., \$1,698.77; Comdr. Halsey Powell, U.S.S. New Mexico, \$1,074.89; Lt. L. K. Pollard, U.S.S. S-22, \$2,095.93; Lt. Comdr. Sherwood Picking, U.S.S. V-1, \$1,737.29; Lt. Andrew M. Parks, U.S.S. Nokomis, \$2,305.44; Lt. H. R. Oster, Naval Aircraft Factory, Phila., Pa., \$689.40; Chief Bosn. Wildon A. Ott, U.S.S. Bridge, \$2,237.57; Lt. Walton R. Read, U.S.S. Huron, \$1,931.27; Lt. Edward T. Sauer, U.S.S. Texas, \$2,794.68; Lt. Giles E. Short, Naval Air Station, Coco Solo, C. Z., \$1,925.24; Lt. Comdr. Charles S. Stephenson, Naval Hosp., N. Y., \$1,302.50; Lt. Wm. C. I. Stiles, U.S.S. Toucey, \$3,663.14; Lt. C. E. Taylor, U.S.S. Oklahoma, \$837.32; Lt. Wm. D. Thomas, U.S.S. Richmond, \$1,562.90; Lt. Stuart J. Trowbridge, Naval Air Station, San Diego, \$293.20; Lt. Hugh W. Turney, Columbia Univ., N. Y., \$1,245.36; Lt. Walter W. Webb, U.S.N.A., \$2,999.19; Capt. G. C. Westervelt, Naval Aircraft Factory, Phila., \$493.13; Lt. Comdr. Wm. W. Wilson, Navy Department, \$1,529.20; Lt. Lloyd J. Wiltse, U.S.S. Mayflower, \$1,866.24; Total, 72 cases with final decrees signed.

List No. 2

Lt. Cleeman Withers, U.S.S. Dobbin, \$3,546.29; Lt. Herbert S. Woodman, Aircraft Sqdns., Battle Flt., \$2,284.26; Lt. Wm. B. Jackson, U.S.S. Raleigh, \$1,031.80; Lt. Robert W. Bockius, Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., \$2,554.70; Lt. Comdr. Wm. C. Barnes, U.S.S. Raleigh, \$1,539.20; Lt. Irvin M. Hansen, U.S.S. Cuyama, \$1,401.98; Lt. Robert C. Brown, U.S.S. V-2, \$400.86; Comdr. Arthur L. Bristol, Naval Mission, Brazil, \$460.80; Lt. B. P. Davis, Naval Hosp., Mare Island, \$1,933.06; Lt. Thomas J. Haffey, U.S.S. Pope, \$3,691.95; Lt. S. W. Hanns, U.S.S. Relief, \$867.40; Capt. John C. Fremont, Supervisor, N. Y. Harbor, \$850.79; Lt. Paul S. Slawson, U.S.S. Tracy, \$1,369.80; Lt. T. J. O'Brien, U.S.S. Tulsa, \$971.58; Lt. A. S. Marley, Jr., Naval Air Station, San Diego, \$4,575.82; Lt. Dewey G. Porter, Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., \$480.00; Lt. R. B. Dashiell, Naval Station, Cavite, \$1,449.36; Lt. Comdr. A. S. Wolfe, Navy Yard, D. C., \$5,241.96; Lt. H. H. Anderson, Naval Hosp., Mare Island, \$1,058.17; Lt. E. B. Rogers, New London, Conn., \$705.23; Capt. Edmund A. Brodmann, U.S.S. West Virginia, \$1,262.67; Lt. W. K. Harrill, U.S.S. New Mexico, \$2,014.07; Lt. R. H. Snowden, U.S.S. Patoka, \$804.00; Lt. Comdr. Charles K. Osborne, U.S.S. Arkansas, \$2,245.69; Capt. Earl H. Jenkins, U.S.M.C., Yorktown, Va., \$1,009.60; Lt. Comdr. Jules James, American Embassy, Paris, France, \$6,280.09; Lt. C. H. Minckler, New London, Conn., \$911.33; Lt. Comdr. G. B. Hale, U.S.S. Relief, \$1,378.80; Lt. Frederick L. Farrell, N.T.S., Hampton Roads, Va., \$510.46; Lt. C. B. Schiano, N.T.S., Hampton Roads, \$1,252.20; Lt. Chas. R. Price, Hampton Rds., Va., \$1,365.74.

(Continued on page 228)

AS THE COUNTRY SEES OUR SERVICE PROBLEMS

Bombing of Damascus Called "Wholesale Military Murder"

THE French bombing of Damascus has brought vitriolic denunciation from American editors. Nothing in recent months has so hotly aroused their anger. An idea of the feelings of the editorial writers over the Syrian tragedy may be gained from their headlines alone, typical ones being: "Wholesale Military Murder"; "France Is Ashamed"; "Bad Business"; "There Is No Excuse"; and "Imperialism's Butchery."

"The reports of what happened in the oldest inhabited city in the world indicate that nothing can really excuse the occurrence," says the *Detroit Free Press* (Independent). "At the best the whole imbroglio was the result of stupid blundering by the French authorities. At the worst, it was a piece of ruthless vandalism and will leave the French orientals extremely skeptical about the superiority of French culture over their own."

Many editors think that France already has enough troubles at home and abroad not to stir up additional ones. The failure of France to make a debt proposal satisfactory to the United States has not been forgotten, nor have the tales of bombing away whole villages in Syria or Morocco gone unremembered. The editor of the *Nebraska State Journal* (Ind. Rep.) expresses the belief that France was in trouble enough before the Damascus incident. "The gruesome misadventure of the French in Syria was a last straw," writes the *Nebraska* editor. "Baffled in Morocco, financially embarrassed and politically confused at home, the French were deeply enough involved without the bloody day in Damascus."

And in addition to stirring up more trouble for itself, France is stirring up trouble for the entire world, thinks the *Chicago Tribune* (Ind. Rep.). It says: "Even if Moscow had nothing to do with the rising of the Druses and Bedouins, Moscow is glad that France treated them roughly in Damascus. That makes trouble, and trouble is the Soviet game. While Damascus is picking up its dead out of the wreckage, the world of yellows, blacks and tans can be urged to unite against the whites of Europe." There is a subtlety in the remark that the *Tribune* makes about the actual incident. "It was Krieg." That still has a sound of something worse than "war"; it hints of barbarism.

George Seldes, the European correspondent, confirms the belief of American editors that more trouble is on the way as a result of the Damascus bombing. In a copyrighted dispatch from Damascus, Seldes is quoted in the *Buffalo Express* (Ind. Rep.) in part as follows: "Documentary evidence of Pan-Arabian revolutionary activity against France, Great Britain and Italy, with the objective of a Mohammedan uprising to drive the European powers out of Asia and Africa has come into my hands. The first document, signed by 'The Committee of Liberation of Syria,' opens with the statement that the French generals, Gouraud, Weygand and Sarrail 'are a group of assassins,' and declares that 'the hour of liberation of North Africa and Arabia from the yoke of French, English and Italian oppression is at hand.'"

The *Chicago Tribune* had a dispatch from Seldes saying: "The French bombardment of Damascus, with from two to three thousand dead, most of whom were buried alive in flaming houses, will go down in history as the opening battle of a new war between Mohammedans and Christian powers, according to Moslem leaders in Damascus."

Many editors direct their attack at Sarrail, the French politician and general, governor of Syria until the Damascus incident brought his recall. His World War record is flayed. His military competence is questioned. He is called stupid. "Why Sarrail should have been named governor of Syria is a mystery that passes all understanding," says the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.). "His record in the World War was that of a big talker and a little doer. As a commander of the Allied Armies in Southeastern Europe this man, who is now tagged as a 'political general,' severely tried the patience of all the world except the German, Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish part of it." The *Plain Dealer* ends by saying that Sarrail, in ordering the bombardment of Damascus, "capped a career of incompetence" and "it will take France a long time to live down what Sarrail has done."

Sarrail is stupid, thinks the *Birmingham Age-Herald* (Democratic). "The French are strangers in a strange land," says the *Age-Herald*, "and their exercise of authority can be only irksome at its best. Consequently, the utmost forbearance, justice and consideration should mark the intercourse between the military and the people. As far as the affront to us is concerned (i. e., the failure of Serrail to warn America that he was going to bombard Damascus) that is a mere episode due to no ill-will toward us on the part of the French government, but the apparent stupidity of a military envoy."

"Wholesale Military Murder" is the caption of an especially bitter editorial from a Michigan newspaper, the *Grand Rapids Press* (Independent). It says: "As daily the news grows clearer regarding the nearly unbelievable massacre in Damascus, it becomes increasingly apparent that France has made the blunder of its entire colonial career—a blunder that may never, perhaps, be excused or remedied. The death of between two and three thousand persons in Damascus can be written down as nothing less than wholesale murder."

Other editors are equally vigorous in denouncing the Damascus shelling. "If the tales of Christian and Moslem refugees from Damascus are true, French troops under the direct orders of General Gamelin and the authority of the High Commissioner, General Sarrail, have committed barbarities against the

Druse and other inhabitants of the mandated territory," says the *Boston Herald* (Ind. Rep.).

"This bombing of the ancient city is bad business," says another Boston paper, the *Post* (Ind. Dem.). "It is likely to inflame still further the East against the West."

Inferior races are the victims of the "rapacity of France," says the *Louisville Times* (Democratic) in an editorial captioned: "Imperialism's Butchery." The *Times* thinks more atrocities would be revealed if the victims had means of publicity. It says: "The French now are continuing a campaign in Syria as bloody and as merciless as the German campaign in Belgium and France at the beginning of the World War. The French are proceeding in Syria, as in Morocco, from motives as sordid as those of Germany in Belgium and France. Less is heard of the injustice of the French military enterprises and of the atrocities committed by the French because 'inferior races,' ill provided with the machinery of publicity, as they are ill provided with the machinery of war, are the victims of French rapacity."

The League of Nations is just sitting still, holding its hands and blinking its eyes, some editors seem to believe.

"Many persons are asking why the League of Nations has taken no action in connection with the anti-French insurrections in Syria," says the *Chicago Daily News* (Independent). "Considering that the French forces are in Syria under a mandate from the League of Nations and that theoretically the mandatory power is strictly accountable to the League for its policies and administration measures in the mandated territory, it is strange that neither the mandate commission—sitting at Geneva—nor any member of the Council has ventured to raise the Syrian question."

Briand's recently expressed happiness over the League of Nations' action in the Balkans does not have the ring of sincerity to the *New York Evening Post* (Independent).

The *Post* says: "If France could unreservedly, and purely in the interest of peace, submit the Syrian and Moroccan cases to adjudication by the League of Nations, Foreign Minister Briand's gratification over the League's action to keep the peace of the Balkans would have infinitely more point."

That France is keenly aware of the new trouble she has added to the heap upon her bending back is believed by many editors. "There is no doubt that the Syrian mandate will receive consideration from the French Parliament before even the pressing financial issue is attacked," thinks the *Providence* (R. I.) *Journal* (Independent).

The *Philadelphia Public Ledger* (Independent) carries a special cable from Paris saying that "the French cabinet for several days has been much perturbed over the representations reaching it from American and British official sources regarding the bombardment of Damascus by the French artilleryists."

General Sarrail went to Paris in response to the request of the French Government and minimized reports of the Damascus affair. But he is likely to receive little encouragement for his sudden and unexpected act from Paris, in view of the protests that reached the French Government from Washington and London. In fact, he is blamed by editors for no small share of the trouble heaped upon France's back, including the fall of a cabinet that began with such bright promise.

"Expensive wars in Syria and in Morocco" added to the troubles of former Premier

Calliaux, writes Hugh O'Connor in the *New York World* (Democratic). Calliaux hoped to remain in power long enough to balance the budget by increasing taxes, but he was compelled to raise the salaries of all Government employees and to find immediate money for the wars in Syria and Morocco. Now the Sarrail incident in Damascus endangers the life of the new cabinet formed by Painleve, since Sarrail, "the politician-general," is not without powerful friends in the Senate who doubtless will oppose any move to punish or humiliate him for his Damascus action.

Not all editors, however, denounce the Damascus incident and the tactics of General Sarrail. It seems to some that there was no alternative for the French in their attempt to quell disturbances in the ancient city and put down spasmodic revolts.

"The truth is that any other commissioner in General Sarrail's place would have met with the same difficulties," says the *Washington Post* (Independent). "The spirit of revolt throughout Syria is not a thing to be quenched with soft speech. General Sarrail used machine guns, tanks, and airplanes. It was his duty to assert French authority throughout the territory. As the resistance increased he employed sterner methods, until Damascus became the scene of conflicts described as 'massacres.'"

It is observed that the Damascus incident brought a great flood of letters from readers and pictures from cartoonists. The tenor of the letters to the editors is against the French, but some of the letters point out the action of American troops in Haiti and recall the Amritsar massacre.

The cartoonists use their pen and ink to portray France getting into more trouble, with enough already upon her shoulders. A typical one is by Ed Lecocq in the *Des Moines Register*, reproduced on this page, showing France stirring up a hornets' nest—the Moslem world, while back of the fence and not wholly protected from the possibility of being stung stands Europe, John Bull and Uncle Sam.

Stirring the Hornets' Nest



—Lecocq in Des Moines Register.

ARMISTICE DAY—1925

BY HANFORD MACNIDER
The Assistant Secretary of War

EACH succeeding year brings into sharper relief that dull November morning when the deep, sullen roar of the Western Front suddenly fell away. After the first uncertain hush the air seemed to clear—there was a new and strange throb in every man's breast. We pushed off the old helmet and tried to stand up again like men, not quite steady on our legs and a bit confused at the sudden quiet.



Hanford MacNider

his good-will—we must have his active cooperation if we are to serve him efficiently as real insurers of the Nation's peace.

HANFORD MACNIDER,
The Assistant Secretary of War.

Mitchell Trial Continues

THE Army Court Martial trying Col. William Mitchell, U.S.A., Air Service, on a charge of violation of the 96th Article of War, has held that the defendant was within his rights in asking for the testimony of more than three-score witnesses in order to defend himself against the disciplinary charge resulting from his attack on the American air policy.

As soon as this decision was made in Washington, D. C., Tuesday, Nov. 3, the Court adjourned until Monday, Nov. 9, to give time for the summoning of witnesses and the obtaining of documents for the trial record.

This action of the Court followed the overruling of a defense motion to dismiss the case on the ground that the prosecution had presented no proof of the guilt of Colonel Mitchell on the charge of violation of Army discipline.

Trial May Last Several Weeks

A trial lasting several weeks now seems certain. Voluminous documents now in Government files are wanted by the defense, in addition to the personal appearance before the court of the 73 witnesses named in the list submitted by the defense. Some of those named are in Honolulu and in other distant points. Four members of the Cabinet are included in the witness list—Secretary of War Davis, Secretary of the Navy Wilbur, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine and Postmaster General New. Everett Sanders, secretary to the President, also is listed as a witness desired by Colonel Mitchell. Other prominent persons on the list include:

Dwight W. Morrow, chairman of the President's Aircraft Board; Capt. Rene Fonck, French ace; Mrs. Zachary Lansdowne, widow of the commander of the Shenandoah; Benedict Crowell, former Assistant Secretary of War; Admirals William S. Sims, C. F. Hughes, Hilary P. Jones, W. A. Moffett, Joseph Strauss, W. F. Fullman; Maj. Gen. Robert C. Davis, Adjutant General of the Army; Brig. Gen. Amos S. Fries; Capt. Lowell Smith and Lieut. Leigh Wade, World Flyers; Capt. Anton Heinen, German dirigible expert; Donald MacMillan, arctic explorer; Maj. Eddie Rickenbacker, American ace; Lieut. Al Williams, Navy flyer, and a score of others, including members of Congress and other Army and Navy officers.

Aircraft Controversy Likely to be Threshed Out

The action of the Court presages a thorough study of the whole aircraft controversy as a part of the trial. Justification of the charges made by Colonel Mitchell has been the aim of the defense from the beginning and the court action gives the opportunity Colonel Mitchell desired. A survey of the matters to be brought to the attention of the Court indicates that the trial will last even until the time Congress convenes early in December.

The instruction of the President of the Court, Maj. Gen. Robert L. Howze, made after the defense submitted its request for the witnesses and the documents, directed to the prosecution in these words: "Take immediate steps to facilitate the defense by summoning the witnesses and documents called for."

The truth or the falsity of the Mitchell attack is not directly vital to the decision of the Court as to whether or not the Colonel is guilty of violating the 96th Article of War; but if he is found guilty of this charge, the proof that he offers as to the truth of his allegations can be considered in "extenuation" of the attack. This was explained to Colonel Moreland, the Judge Advocate, before the Court adjourned until Monday.

Motion to Dismiss the Case is Denied

Only one witness so far in the trial has given testimony considered to be in direct reference to the effect of the Mitchell utterances on the discipline of the Army. Lieut. Col. George L. Hicks was placed on the stand by the prosecution to establish the fact that Colonel Mitchell is really in the Army. He was asked by Representative Frank Reid, Mitchell's chief counsel, if the Mitchell statement had produced any effect on the discipline of the 8th Corps Area. Colonel Hicks replied that in his opinion it had not.

In making his motion to dismiss the case Representative Reid said: "The accused is charged with a specific intent 'to discredit the War Department' and 'to discredit the Navy Department.' Not one scintilla of evidence has the prosecution produced to prove that Colonel Mitchell's statements were made, uttered and published with any intent to bring discredit upon the military service or to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

MARINES NOW 150 YEARS OLD

THE COMMANDANT'S MESSAGE

Commandant



General Lejeune

THROUGH the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Maj. Gen. Comdt. John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C., sends this anniversary message to the Marine Corps on the occasion of its 150th birthday celebration, November 10, 1925:

"It is good for us to look back on and to study the history of our Corps, so that we may receive inspiration which will help us to carry on our work in the future. It is indeed fortunate for us that the Marine Corps has such a record of efficiency, patriotic service and heroism. Its achievements have been remarkable, and it should be our endeavor now, and for all time to come, to emulate the example of those who have gone before."

"In the words of President Coolidge, our Commander-in-Chief, contained in a letter to the Commandant on the occasion of this anniversary: 'Throughout the history of our country the Marine Corps has performed its duty faithfully, loyally and conscientiously, and has lived up to its motto, Semper Fidelis.' 'Higher praise than this I cannot give.'"

Armistice Day Program

BY RADIO: 9 p. m., November 11, Station WJZ, New York, rebroadcasting from Station WRC, Washington, the following Armistice Day Program:

Band Concert.....United States Army Band
Armistice Address.....Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall
"The Memory of the Dead".....Rev. Father Francis P. Duffy

Maj. Gen. Dennis Nolan, Deputy Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, will be the principal speaker at the dedication of the Victory Monument at Montclair, N. J., November 11.

WHAT CONGRESS WILL CONSIDER FOR THE SERVICES.—In next week's issue, out Nov. 14, there will be an illuminating article dealing with the service problems that will come up before the 69th Congress for consideration this session.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLAR PRIZE OFFERED FOR CHRISTMAS STORY.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL offers \$25 for a Christmas short story. Only service subscribers or their immediate families are eligible. Word limit, 600; time limit, midnight, Dec. 1 (postmark will determine time). Address Christmas Short Story Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Lenox Bldg., Washington, D. C.

All Hail! Marines!

THE Tenth Day of November is a day which the American people should look upon with special pride. It is the 150th birthday anniversary of that superb arm of the National Defense—the United States Marine Corps. The history of the Republic is filled with the feats of arms and the prodigies of valor performed by this important part of the Navy.

The records of the corps teem with instances of its devoted patriotism, its sublime heroism, its achievements in peace no less than in war.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, in common with all Americans, is proud of the Corps, and begs to extend its congratulations to General Lejeune and the officers and men under his command. It appeals to the President and the Congress to consider the great services the Corps has rendered, to realize its tremendous value to the Nation and to place an emphatic veto upon any attempt to decrease its numbers or to reduce the appropriations essential for its support and efficient conduct.

TWO NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS

PROMOTED.—Lt. William J. Ashley, D-F, U.S.N.R., has qualified for promotion to lieutenant commander, and Lt. (J.G.) Carlton G. Hine, D-F, U.S.N.R., has qualified for the rank of lieutenant.

SECRETARY WILBUR GIVEN VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

The Fleet Reserve Association, in recent convention at Philadelphia, passed a resolution expressing confidence in the administration of Secretary of the Navy Curtis D. Wilbur. The administration of the Bureau of Aeronautics by Admiral Moffett also was commended.

MADE A 33RD DEGREE MASON.

Col. Russell P. Reeder, C.A.C., has been made a 33rd degree Mason. So far as known there are only two other 33rd degree Masons in the Army, Maj. Gen. Merritte W. Ireland, Surgeon General, and Col. H. A. White, J.A.G.D.

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Full Text of the Decision Against Comptroller McCarl

(Continued from front page)

Below is the full text of the decision given by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals in the case of Lt. Comdr. John F. Cox, U.S.N.

Justice Charles H. Robb, in delivering the opinion, rebuked J. Raymond McCarl, the Comptroller General, for his continued assumption of the right to withhold pay of Naval or Army officers to reimburse the United States for disputed items or overpayments for dependents.

In the foregoing lists of officers immediately affected, List No. 1 shows officers who already have secured injunctions against McCarl, while List No. 2 records the cases still pending, but of a similar nature to the test case.

Both the War and Navy Departments will ask legislation by Congress this year to prevent a repetition of the incidents that have caused many officers to become dissatisfied with the Service and in several instances have resulted in resignations of those who were denied a portion of their pay.

The full text of the decision follows:

Appeal from a decree in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia restraining the appellants from deducting from the salaries of the appellee, a commander in the United States Navy, the sum of \$1,754.85, which the appellant, McCarl, as Comptroller-General, conceived to represent improper payment of allowances, appellee insisting that these allowances were properly made. By stipulation, of counsel, the case was heard upon the pleadings "as upon bill and answer."

The first question presented is whether the Comptroller-General is clothed with any authority to collect, by way of set-off against the salary due an officer of the United States, alleged overpayments made to that officer.

There is no question as to the rank and grade of Commander Cox, nor is there any doubt that appropriation was regularly made for his salary.

No statute expressly conferring the authority claimed by the Comptroller-General has been brought to our attention, nor have we found any. Neither is it claimed, as we understood the argument, that the Comptroller-General has any greater powers in this respect than were formerly possessed by the Comptroller of the Treasury. The position taken is that the determination of the Comptroller-General as to the alleged overpayments was prima facie correct and authorized him, in the exercise of a discretion claimed to reside in him, to withhold the officer's salary until liquidation was made of the amount found due by the Comptroller-General; and that the appellee's remedy, if aggrieved thereby, is by way of a suit in the Court of Claims.

The question now before us has been the subject of a judicial consideration and determination. In *Smith vs. Jackson*, 246 U. S. 388, the Court states that the salary of a judge of the Canal Zone had been definitely appropriated for and that, a controversy having arisen "as to whether the auditor of the Canal Zone had power to refuse to give effect to the Act of Congress fixing and appropriating the salary by withholding such sum as he might think was due from the judge as rent for quarters in property belonging to the United States in the Canal Zone," the Secretary of War submitted to the Attorney General two questions: "First, whether the District judge was entitled to the same privileges as to quarters in the Canal Zone there enjoyed by other employees of the Government; and second, if not, whether the auditor had authority to deduct from the salary of the judge before paying it the sum he considered due for rent of such quarters;" that the Attorney General, replying to the second inquiry, said: "... without specific authority no portion of the salary of an officer of the United States may be withheld." The Court then says: "While it is apparent that this ruling should have put the subject at rest, obviously the misconception of the Auditor as to the nature of his powers prevented that result from being accomplished and the auditor refused to carry out the Act of Congress and deducted from the salary of the judge, fixed by Congress, not only a charge for rent of such quarters, but a sum which he considered became due because of the absence of the judge from the Canal Zone during a certain period. The judge thereupon commenced the proceeding which is before us to compel the auditor to perform his plain duty under the law and pay the salary without deductions."

As a result of this action of the auditor and the consequent bringing of the suit, the expense was occasioned the United States of calling a judge from the United States to hear the case, and Judge Clayton of the Middle and Northern districts of Alabama proceeded to the Canal Zone to perform the duty.

"He did so," says the Court, "stating the reasons which controlled him in an elaborate and careful opinion, and making perfectly manifest the error of the action of the auditor and his wrong in refusing to observe the ruling of the Attorney General in the premises. (241 Fed. Rep. 747.) From the consequent judgment directing the payment of the salary to be made without the deductions the auditor prosecuted error from the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, in which court the judgment below was affirmed." * * * The expense of printing a voluminous record has been occasioned and the views of the auditor have been pressed before us in a printed argument of more than one hundred pages. We think, however, that we need not follow or discuss the argument, as we are of the opinion that it is obvious on the face of the statement of the case that the auditor had no power to refuse to carry out the law, and that any doubt which he might have had should have been subordinated, first, to the ruling of the Attorney General, and second, beyond all possible question to the judgments of the courts below."

In the opinion of Judge Clayton, adopted by the Circuit Court of Appeals, the contentions of the auditor, which in substance are repeated here, were elaborately considered and definitely rejected. Counsel for the Comptroller General, however, in his brief and oral argument, contends that the ruling in that case should not be extended "generally to officers and employees of the United States," and that the decision is not controlling here.

But such has not been the view of courts called upon to review the decision, nor is it our view. The Attorney General, to whom the question in that case was first submitted, ruled squarely that "no portion of the salary of an officer of the United States may be withheld," without specified authority; and it is apparent from the decisions of the Supreme Court that the decision there was that the salary of a judge having been definitely appropriated for, the auditor was without authority to withhold payment on account of the sum which the auditor conceived to be due the United States from the Judge.

In *Dillon vs. Groos*, 299 Fed. 851, a petition for mandamus, the Comptroller General has asserted authority, as here, to set off against an officer's salary a sum conceived to be due on account of overpayments made to the officer in commutation of quarters. The court alluded to the various opinions of the Attorney General, cited *Smith vs. Jackson*, and said: "The *Smith* case, supra, so exhaustively reasoned, would seem to be conclusive of the question of the authority of accounting officers of the Government to check disputed items against salaries fixed by Statute." It was ruled that the petitioner was entitled to the writ, but the Comptroller General, not satisfied with the decision, pressed his views upon the court in another case, *Mare vs. Alexander*, 2 Fed. (2nd.) 895, also a petition for mandamus to compel payment to a lieutenant of the Navy without deductions for alleged indebtedness to the United States claimed by the Comptroller General. Judge Lowell, of the District Court of Massachusetts, in a carefully considered opinion, again rejected the contentions of the Comptroller General and said: "The general situation has been so ably discussed in a luminous opinion by Judge Clayton, which received the unusual but well-deserved honor of being adopted by the Supreme Court of the United States, that it is only necessary to refer to that case, *Smith vs. Jackson*. * * * The precise question here raised has been decided in an able opinion by Judge Shepard in *Dillon vs. Groos*, * * * which I adopt."

Alluding to the contentions of the Government that the officer had mistaken his legal remedy and should have sued in the Court of Claims, the court added: "The answer to this contention is that the Comptroller General has mistaken his remedy. Instead of recovering for the United States the sum deemed to be due by an imperial fiat,—let this be done,—without hearing of the parties in interest, he should have in-

Court Rebukes McCarl As "Autocrat"

"There cannot be such an autocrat.

"Our Government cannot be reduced to a bureaucracy.

"No such power has been conferred by Congress upon any official and is entirely inconsistent with our theory of Government.

"The persistence with which the authority to exercise this arbitrary power has been urged, in the circumstances, clearly demonstrates the wisdom of Congress in not conferring it."

(Excerpts from the decision by the District Court of Appeals in the case of Lt. Comdr. John F. Cox, U.S.N.)

stituted a suit in a court of justice. (U. S. vs. Olmstead, 118 F. 433, 55 C. C. A. 249). Doubtless it would be convenient if the matter could be settled by the simple process of ordering the disbursing officer to withhold the lieutenant's salary,—in the language of the street, 'docking his pay,'—but no such arbitrary power has been invested in the Comptroller General by this new legislation. As Judge Clayton emphatically remarks: "There cannot be such an autocrat. Our Government cannot be reduced to a bureaucracy."

But the Comptroller General, still unconvinced, caused an appeal to be taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals, where the decision was affirmed (5 Fed. 2nd. 964.) The court said: "The Comptroller General claims the right to collect, by way of set-off, alleged overpayments previously made these naval lieutenants for support of their dependents. To sustain this claim would manifestly make the Comptroller General judge, jury, and deputy marshal, armed with an execution in behalf of the United States. To withhold salaries would or might cripple the Naval and Army services. No such power is vested in any Government official. All questions here involved are really determined by the decisions of the Supreme Court in the case of *Smith vs. Jackson*, 246 U. S. 388."

It thus appears that the precise question here involved has been decided, adversely to the contentions of the Comptroller General, by two District Courts and the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, that those decisions are fully supported by the ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Smith vs. Jackson*. We do not consider it necessary, therefore, again to analyze the various statutes and regulations to which our attention has been directed, especially as it is not contended that express authority is to be found therein justifying the action here challenged. It would require very specific provision to convince us that Congress intended to clothe the accounting officer with power to withhold in part or in whole the salary of an officer of the Navy, appropriated for by it, as a set-off against a sum found by that accounting officer to be due the Government because of alleged overpayments in allowances regularly made to and received by the officer in good faith. The exercise of such arbitrary power well might affect and seriously impair the efficiency of this branch of the national defense. Indeed, it is not disputed that there are a large number of similar cases now pending. Naval officers are required to go to the ends of the earth and many depend upon the salary attached to their office for the support of families left behind.

We therefore are fully in accord with the ruling of the other courts. As already observed, the Comptroller General does not even contend that his decision is final, but he does maintain that he may, upon his own ex parte finding of indebtedness, cover back into the Treasury a salary regularly appropriated for and compel the officer involved to await the outcome of a suit in the Court of Claims, while his family may be without means of support.

It is obvious that to require an officer to sue the United States, in such circumstances, would impose upon him the burden of proving a negative, or that he was not indebted to the United States, instead of compelling the Government to assume the burden rightfully upon it of establishing its contention by affirmative proof.

No such power as is here contended for has ever been conferred upon any official and is entirely inconsistent with our theory of Government.

It may be added that the persistence with which the authority to exercise this arbitrary power has been urged, in the circumstances, clearly demonstrates the wisdom of Congress in not conferring it.

We therefore rule that, the salary of Commander Cox having been regularly appropriated for, it was the plain ministerial duty of the accounting officers to pay that salary without deductions and that the decree of the court below was right.

AFFIRMED.

(Signed)

CHARLES H. ROBB,
Associate Justice.

HOW TO SEND CHRISTMAS PACKAGES TO PERSONNEL OF ARMY ABROAD.—The schedule of Army transports on which will be carried Christmas packages to the personnel of the Regular Establishment on duty in the Canal Zone, Porto Rico, Honolulu, Guam, and Manila was announced this week by the War Department.

In the event Christmas packages are sent by parcel post to the Canal Zone and Porto Rico, they must conform to the postal regulations, and, in addition, those packages containing candy and tobacco must be enclosed in tins or light wooden boxes. Express or mail boxes must not be in excess of 20 pounds in weight or 2 cubic feet in volume. The Post Office Department's regulations also prescribe that no perishable food products other than that enclosed in cans will be received for shipment.

In addressing mail and express matter, the name, rank and organization of the person to whom the package is consigned should be plainly marked, and both classes of shipments should be marked "Christmas Box" and sent in care of the General Superintendent, Army Transport Service, Brooklyn, N. Y. The packages should arrive at Brooklyn not later than November 22 if the sender wants to be sure of their delivery at their destination by Christmas.

Shipments to Honolulu, Guam, and Manila should comply with the same postal regulations as above mentioned, and they should be sent in care of the General Superintendent, Army Transport Service, Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif. The War Department instructions for sending parcels to these foreign garrisons prescribe that packages should arrive at Fort Mason prior to November 18, so that they can be loaded on the vessel scheduled to sail from this port on November 20. This transport should reach Honolulu November 27, Guam on December 10 and Manila on December 15.

If it is desired to send these parcels to Honolulu via New York, deliveries should conform with the same conditions as outlined for Panama and Porto Rico. These packages will be shipped on the Edgemoor, which vessel will leave New York on November 20 and is due to arrive at Honolulu on December 21. To make sure that these parcels will be loaded on the Edgemoor, shipments should be in New York on November 17 or 18 at the latest. Each package must be plainly marked with the name and address of the sender.

Army and Navy
U.S.M.C.—N.G.

SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Coast Guard
Reserve Forces

NAVY ENLISTED STRENGTH KEPT AT AVERAGE OF 82,000.—Maintaining the Navy enlisted personnel at a strength of 82,000, 4,000 less than authorized by the Limitation of Armaments Treaty, the Navy recruiting stations throughout the country are accepting an average of 296 applicants a week to balance separations from the Service. Lack of funds to pay the personnel prevent the maintenance of authorized treaty strength.

Since recruiting was resumed on Sept. 18, more applications have been received than could possibly be accepted under the weekly quota. The selection of enlisted personnel under this restriction has raised the standard so that the average recruit represents the "quality," not the "quantity" type, of enlisted men, officers say. A recent canvass at the Naval Training Station, San Diego, Calif., disclosed that 60 per cent of recruits had had one year or more in high school. This is considered promising by many Navy officers who hope to see the full quota of enlisted personnel appointed to the Naval Academy each year by the Secretary of the Navy.

AMERICAN OVERSEAS' CEMETERIES REPORTED IN SPLENDID CONDITION.—Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, Reserve Corps Chaplain, commissioned by the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains of the Federal Council of Churches to inspect the cemeteries for the American war dead in France, has rendered a complete report on the subject, after a careful examination of all the cemeteries.

There are now more than 30,000 graves in eight overseas' American cemeteries. Dr. Macfarland deprecates the fact that chaplains have been withdrawn from the cemeteries and that the bodies of American soldiers, which are still being found where they were buried on the battlefields of France, are given no religious service when they are reinterred in the great cemeteries to which all soldier dead are removed.

He urges that if Congress increases the number of chaplains one be assigned to the Graves Registration Service overseas, and that the Chief of Chaplains and the Graves Registration Service unofficially appoint Reserve Corps chaplains who may be in Europe to serve in the cemeteries when needed.

The cemeteries are now practically completed with the exception of the growth of the trees and the substitution of marble crosses in place of the wooden ones. The houses and reception rooms are simple but attractive and well appointed. Ample provision is made for the visitation of the cemeteries by the relatives and friends of the soldiers, and the caretaker gives constant attention to this service, including such matters as the placing of floral decorations on the graves, the taking of photographs and similar attentions which mean so much to the friends and relatives of the soldiers. The search is still continued for bodies which were hastily buried on the field of conflict, and as fast as found they are interred, usually in the nearest cemeteries.

Dr. Macfarland recommends that the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains arrange with representatives of the American Churches in Great Britain, France and Belgium to represent the Federal Council and its constituent churches in the services held on Memorial Day each year.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS LAUNDRIES NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR LOSSES.—Claims for reimbursement for wearing apparel lost or damaged while in the hands of Quartermaster Corps laundries, will not be submitted to Congress by the War Department, it was announced this week by The Adjutant General of the Army.

This question was recently brought up by an officer who submitted a claim to the War Department for reimbursement for certain articles of clothing which were lost while in the custody of a laundry operated by the Quartermaster Corps. Regret was expressed by the War Department authorities that the claim in question was not allowable, but after considering the case it was decided that no funds were available for the payment of this claim.

AIR SERVICE AT BIGGS FIELD WANTS INFORMATION OFFICE.—Efforts are being made by the Air Service organizations of the Army stationed at Biggs Field, Ft. Bliss, Tex., to establish an Information Office. A technical library also is wanted. It is pointed out by Maj. John N. Reynolds, A.S., commanding officer, that when consideration is given to the large number of Air Service Reserve Officers living in and around El Paso who receive training under the Regular Air Service officers permanently stationed at this field, the need of a good technical library can better be appreciated.

INTERNES TO GET CHANCES FOR COMMISSIONS.—Under a new system to be adopted early in 1926, acting internes at Army medical institutions will, after completion of this duty, be given opportunities to become commissioned officers in the Medical Corps, U. S. Army. There were 58 vacancies in the Medical Corps of the Army Nov. 3, two in the dental corps and two in the medical administrative. The new system, it is expected, will take up the vacancies. Heretofore, the Medical Corps has been dependent to a large extent upon getting medical officers from civil life.

MANUALS AVAILABLE FOR NAVAL RESERVES.—The new Bureau of Navigation Manual is being distributed to the commandants of the various naval districts in sufficient quantities to enable him to give each Naval Reserve unit in his district one office copy. In the same binder as the manual the Naval Reserve Regulations are printed as Part II. The regulations have been printed independently in booklet form and are also being distributed to the various commandants of naval districts.

INFANTRY OFFICER INVENTS COUPLING BAR.—An officer on duty with the 3rd Infantry at Fort Snelling, Minn., has designed a coupling bar for use on communications carts which it is believed will add to their effectiveness. The Chief of Infantry has referred the matter to the Infantry Board for consideration.

BRITISH ARMY OPINION ON AIR WARFARE.—LONDON.—"No one disputes the fact that air warfare will make things more and more unpleasant for civilians; but, at the same time, no real student of war can hold the opinion that any war in the immediate future will be fought solely in the air," writes Maj. Gen. G. P. Dawnay, editor of the British Army Quarterly. "In semi-savage warfare, indeed—and this is the kind of war with which we are so often faced—the operations which are now being carried out in the Rif would rather tend to prove that the effect of an air offensive alone would be negligible. But in wars between civilized nations the air arm will admittedly play an increasing part both at sea and on land, and the strategy and tactics of the belligerents will be largely influenced, especially in the early stages of a campaign, by their power in the air."

"This does not mean, however, as some air enthusiasts would have us believe, that navies and armies are no longer necessary for the defense of nations. It merely means that a new and very powerful arm has been brought into existence, the development of which will materially affect the future conduct of war. Its assistance and cooperation are vitally necessary both to the Navy and to the Army. But, nevertheless, it is essentially an auxiliary arm for, although aircraft can be utilized independently for certain definite purposes both offensively and defensively, they cannot be the determining factor in war. They can be employed by themselves to destroy the enemy's towns and factories; to drive him from certain areas of country; to harass his communications and to shake the morale of his civilian population. But they cannot materially influence the movements of his main armies until they have been defeated on land, nor can they unaided hold positions which they may have rendered temporarily untenable by the enemy."

PLANS FOR LINKING RUSSIA AND CHINA BY AIR LINE.—Soviet Russia in order to further exert its power with China has planned to establish an air route from Verchne-Udinsk in Southern Siberia by way of Urga, the capital city of Mongolia, to Peking. The distance between the former and latter points is something over 1,000 miles, and it is believed that it can be covered by airplane in from 15 to 16 hours of flying time.

At present communication between Verchne-Udinsk and Urga, Mongolia, is carried on by automobile route. Seventy-two hours are required for transport over this rough section of Central Asia. By air this section can be covered, it is estimated, in about four hours.

The second and hardest part of the journey from Urga through the Gobi desert and on to Peking now requires 144 to 168 travel hours by automobile, and by air it is calculated it can be accomplished in 12 hours. The Chinese are intensely interested in the project, as of great importance in developing air lines in their country, and the Russians also look upon the scheme as of vast importance to themselves in the matter of trade and other activities.

FOREIGN EXPERTS QUESTION WISDOM OF FORWARD GUN CONCENTRATION.—Some of the British authorities on naval construction are raising the question whether the concentration of the main armament in the forward part of Great Britain's mightiest battleship, the Nelson, is not a serious defect, judged from battle experience in the World War. While it is agreed that her design is an experimental one, at the same time it is also claimed that the vessel embodies the most advanced theories of gunnery protection.

The reason advanced for the concentration of main armament forward is that massive armor protection is given to the gun positions and magazines. "The objection to this system," says The Engineer of London, "is the absence of stern fire, a tactical drawback upon which professional critics are likely to fasten."

"Clearly, therefore," says The Engineer, "the Nelson's apparent inability to use any of her big guns against a target bearing astern is a serious defect, and one that we hardly expect to see repeated in future battleships. But although a different arrangement of the guns may be preferred for later vessels, the Nelson's design in its broad features may well become the universal standard for capital ships, embodying as it does a wealth of practical war experience to which only the British naval authorities have full access."

PROPOSALS FOR NEW BUILDINGS AT PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.—The Navy Department announced this week that proposals will be opened in a few days for a storehouse for ammunition at the naval ammunition depot, Puget Sound, Washington. The building, which will have a floor area of approximately 12,000 square feet, will have concrete foundations and floor, brick walls, and steel-frame roof. Construction of the building will begin as soon as the proposals are let.

PENSACOLA AIR STATION TO HAVE IMPROVEMENTS.—In anticipation of the large influx of Naval Academy graduates to be assigned to take naval aviation training at the Pensacola Air Station, the Navy Department has authorized the commandant to make a number of improvements to the buildings and power plant. Limited funds for this purpose, however, will make it necessary for nearly the entire work to be performed by the station's forces.

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U. S. ARMY AND COMPONENTS

REGULAR ARMY

FROM RECRUIT TO TECHNICAL SERGEANT, U.S.A., IN LESS THAN THREE YEARS.—A notable example of how rapidly a studious enlisted man in the Army can rise from a recruit to a high noncommissioned grade, is that of Technical Sgt. Everett C. Smith, Signal Corps, U.S.A. A little less than three years ago Sgt. Smith, a raw recruit from Arkansas, enlisted at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., in the 2d Signal Company of the 2d Division and was assigned to the telephone and telegraph section of the company. During his spare time he made a particular study of "radio."

A wise captain soon transferred him to the Radio Section, where he received instruction from the radio expert, Sgt. Harvey D. Bensinger. So rapidly did he perfect himself in radio that within three months he was promoted to a specialist. Shortly after he won a N.C.O. grade, and in July, 1924, became a sergeant.

Sgt. Smith was the chief assistant of Capt. Louis Cansler, of the Signal Corps, in his perfection of the loop antenna. This Army invention has been used on vehicles, and marks an epoch in radio on moving transportation. He attended the Army Signal School, and shortly before last Christmas took an examination and qualified and was promoted to staff sergeant. On July 17 last he was selected among several eligible men to fill a vacancy of technical sergeant. With this promotion he established a record for his organization, as he rose in less than three years to the second highest noncommissioned grade in the United States Army.

ARMY DIRECTORY MAY BE CONDENSED; WARRANT OFFICERS NOT LIKELY TO BE INCLUDED.—Appropriations for publishing the Army Directory are so limited that it is possible the publication may be still further condensed by eliminating certain present features. It is probable that one of the quarterly editions may be eliminated. Requests are constantly being received by the War Department to include in the directory lists of recruiting stations and regimental lists, which formerly were printed. Warrant officers recently asked that their names be included in the directory, but inquiry at the department brings the information that at the present time it is unlikely their request will be granted. It was also pointed out that the warrant officers are not commissioned officers and that the directory is expressly a list of commissioned personnel. The warrant officers now publish a list at their own expense. Arguing for inclusion of the warrant officers in the directory, W.O. William J. Callaghan, president of the U. S. Army Warrant Officers' Association, wrote the Adjutant General: "It is believed that the small additional cost to the War Department that would be incurred by including warrant officers in the register and directory would be several times compensated for by the convenience it would afford to all persons using the publications."

TO ERECT MEMORIAL TO WORLD WAR CHAPLAINS.—The movement to erect a national memorial for the twenty-three chaplains of the Army who lost their lives during the World War, which was advocated some weeks ago, has taken concrete form. In New York City, Mrs. Betty Owens, president, and one hundred prominent members of the Federated Women's Clubs of New York City, paid a visit to Chaplain Swan on Governors Island to pledge their support. At this meeting the Chaplains' National Memorial Fund was established. It will have a national membership, and the money subscribed to it will be used to pay the cost of the memorial. The site of the memorial on Governors' Island has been selected in front of the Chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion. It will take the form of a tablet upon which will be inscribed the names of the deceased chaplains.

ARMY BREECHES AND COATS IN STOCK FOR ISSUE.—The War Department has just issued instructions regarding the issue of old-type officers' uniforms to enlisted men of the first three grades. In order to reduce the number of requisitions submitted for this clothing to a minimum and avoid unnecessary correspondence, information is published that breeches and coats, 20-ounce serge, are available in the following sizes:

Breeches: 32 x 25, 33 x 26, 38 x 24, 40 x 25, 32 x 26, 34 x 26, 38 x 25.

Coats: 36 R, 37 L, 38 L, 40 S, 44 R, 37 R, 38 R, 40 R, 42 R.

There are no other uniforms available for issue under Section III, Circular 30, War Department, 1924, and any requisitions submitted under the provisions of that circular should be confined to 20-ounce serge in the sizes listed above.

THE 63D COAST ARTILLERY RETURNS TO FT. WINFIELD SCOTT.

Headquarters and Batteries A, B and E, 63d Coast Artillery, U.S. Army, Maj. Robert R. Welshmer, has returned to Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif., from Santa Cruz and Palo Alto, where it has been since Sept. 15 on a series of maneuvers. Firing at sleeve targets towed by airplanes, the 63d has used 3-inch antiaircraft guns, antiaircraft machine guns, searchlights and sound rangers. Some remarkable records were made at target practice. The 91st Observation Squadron, Air Service, of Crissy Field, cooperated with the 63d.

SIXTY-FOURTH COAST ARTILLERY, U.S.A., SCORES HIGH IN ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRING.

The remarkably good score of 50 per cent of hits in 100 rounds of ammunition was made by the 64th Antiaircraft Artillery, U.S.A., Col. Charles H. Hilton, stationed at Ft. Shafter, Hawaii. The firing was done during night practice at a sleeve target towed by airplanes which were spotted by powerful searchlights.

NEW CHEMICAL AMMUNITION MAGAZINE NEEDED.

Brig. Gen. Briant H. Wells, Commandant of the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga., is making efforts to secure sufficient funds to construct a magazine for storing chemical ammunition, as the temporary make-shift which was used for this purpose was destroyed by fire about two months ago entailing a loss of ammunition valued at \$35,000.

AFFAIRS OF ARMY CHAPLAINS

THE office of the Chief of Chaplains at Washington desires to specially commend the practice inaugurated by the commanding officers of certain flying fields of having the chaplain accompany the remains of Air Service men killed in line of duty to the home of the next of kin for funeral and interment ceremonies.

The Chaplains' Aid Association, 401 West 59th Street, New York City, furnishes gratis religious and devotional articles such as rosaries, medals, crucifixes and prayer books in common use among catholics.

Anticipating chaplains' needs for material which may be helpful in setting up programs for special occasions, observed solely by military personnel or jointly with the adjacent community, some valuable suggestions have been prepared by the Playground and Recreation Association of America Community Service. This association was originated through the efforts of Theodore Roosevelt and is maintained by bequests and by the munificence of certain public-spirited and patriotic men and women of the country and offers its publications at the cost of production.

ARMY RETIREMENTS

ARMY RETIREMENTS FOR AGE IN 1926.—There will be eleven retirements of officers of the Army for age in 1926. Of these three are general officers of the line, one is from the Quartermaster Corps, and one each from the Medical Department, Corps of Engineers, and Cavalry, and four are from the Infantry.

The following is a list of the retirements in chronological order:

Brig. Gen. James D. Glennan, Assistant to Surgeon General, March 2; Maj. Gen. Charles T. Menoher, 9th Corps Area, March 20; Brig. Gen. John B. Bellinger, Assistant to Quartermaster General, April 15; Lt. Col. Robert H. Sillman, Infantry, May 3.

Brig. Gen. John D. Barrette, Army Base, Boston, Mass., May 14; Col. Charles C. Ballou, Infantry, June 13; Maj. Gen. Harry Taylor, Chief of Engineers, June 26; Col. George O. Cress, Cavalry, Sept. 18.

Maj. Gen. Andre W. Brewster, 1st Corps Area, Dec. 9; Lt. Col. Albert B. Sloan, Infantry, Dec. 24; Col. Joseph P. O'Neil, Infantry, Dec. 27.

RETIREMENT OF FIRST SERGT. WALTER GREEN, U.S.A.—First Sergt. Walter Green, 32d Ordnance Company, U.S.A., was placed on the retired list Oct. 27, 1925, at Fort Eustis, Va. Colonel McManus, commanding at Fort Eustis in G. O. 8, in announcing the retirement states that he and the officers and soldiers of his command join in extending Sergeant Green their sincere congratulations upon his well earned retirement.

He first entered the Service on Nov. 29, 1898, and was assigned to Co. F, 6th Infantry. He subsequently served in the 95th Co., C.A.C., Co. H, 5th Infantry, 9th Co., C.A.C., Co. C, 5th Infantry, 152nd Depot Brigade, and the 32d Ordnance Co.

NATIONAL GUARD

FINAL ALLOTMENT OF UNITS FOR 41ST DIVISION, STATE OF WASHINGTON, RECEIVED.—The final allotment of units of the 41st or Sunset Division of the State of Washington following the general plan of the National Defense Act in the expansion of the National Guard of the United States for use in the event of another war, has been received from the Militia Bureau of the War Department by Brig. Gen. Maurice Thompson, The Adjutant General, State of Washington.

The war strength of the total units of this state is 431 officers, 16 warrant officers and 9,669 enlisted men or an aggregate of 10,116 officers and men which is approximately one-half of the total strength of the division, according to the allotment received. The final allotment of units to the State of Washington includes all units that will eventually be organized on a peace-time basis under the modified strength of the National Guard which calls for a force of 250,000 in the United States.

COAT OF ARMS APPROVED FOR D. C. NATIONAL GUARD.—Approval has been given by the War Department to the crest of arms for the National Guard of the District of Columbia. The description of the crest follows: On a wreath argent and gules, a hatchet and cherry branch in saltire, all proper (hatchet—steel head, yellow helve; cherry branch—brown wood, thirteen green leaves, seven red cherries with green stems; if used on a red field the cherries to be yellow).

ORGANIZED RESERVE

SEATTLE SECTOR ELECTS OFFICERS.—The Seattle Sector, Reserve Officers' Association, has elected the following officers for 1926: President, Lt. Col. Herbert W. Meyers; vice-president, Lt. Col. William H. Nelson; secretary, Lt. Col. Jesse A. Jackson; treasurer, Lt. Col. Walter Politz; vice-president of the state association, Capt. Wm. O. McKay.

ORGANIZED RESERVE INSIGNIA APPROVED.—Approval has been given by the War Department for distinctive insignia for the 325th Infantry, and for coats of arms for the 310th Infantry and the 383rd Infantry, all Organized Reserve regiments.

WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS

Commander-in-Chief—Calvin Coolidge, President.
Secretary of War—Dwight F. Davis
Assistant Secretary of War—Col. Hanford MacNider
Chief of Staff—Maj. Gen. John L. Hines.
Deputy Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Dennis E. Nolan

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. E. A. HELMICK, I. G.
Maj. C. W. Thomas, Jr., to sail Dec. 4 to San Francisco, thence Jan. 27 to Philippines for duty. (Oct. 30.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. W. H. HART, Q.M.G.
Col. W. W. Whitside to Galveston, Tex., and sail Nov. 30 to Canal Zone for duty. (Oct. 31.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

Medical Corps

Lt. Col. J. B. Huggins to Surgeon General, Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, for temporary duty in his office for 5 months, then to station at N. Y. general intermediate depot, Brooklyn, for duty. (Oct. 30.)
Capt. J. B. Owen to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for duty on expiration of leave. (Oct. 31.)
Capt. J. P. Beeson to San Francisco, Cal., and sail Mar. 6 to Hawaii for duty. (Oct. 31.)
Capt. W. J. Burdell and A. J. Greco to New York and sail Feb. 12 to Hawaii for duty. (Oct. 31.)
Maj. C. L. Hoy to San Francisco and sail Apr. 2 to Hawaii for duty. (Oct. 31.)
Capt. S. L. Thorpe to New York and sail Mar. 12 to Philippines for duty. (Oct. 31.)
Capt. W. H. Merriam to Fort Moultrie, S. C., on completing foreign service in Hawaii. (Oct. 31.)
Capt. D. A. Myers to Crissy Field, San Francisco, on completing foreign service in Hawaii. (Oct. 31.)
Capt. W. J. Froitzheim to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., on completing foreign service in Hawaii. (Oct. 31.)
Maj. T. L. Long to Fitzsimons Hospital, Colo., on completing foreign service in Hawaii. (Oct. 31.)
Capt. M. G. Keeler to duty Fort McPherson, Ga., on completing foreign service in Philippines. (Oct. 31.)
Capt. E. L. Moore to Jefferson Brks., Mo., for duty. (Nov. 2.)
Capt. P. H. Streit to general dispensary, U.S.A., Washington, D. C., for duty. (Nov. 2.)
Capt. C. C. Harvey to duty Fort Benning, Ga., on completing foreign service. (Nov. 2.)

Dental Corps

Lt. Col. R. F. Patterson to Galveston, Tex., and sail Nov. 30 for duty Canal Zone. (Oct. 31.)

CHAPLAINS

COL. JOHN T. AXTON, C. OF C.

Chaplain C. O. Purdy, U.S.A., to New York and sail Dec. 4 to Hawaii for duty. (Nov. 3.)
Chaplain T. J. Lennan and F. P. MacKenzie, U.S.A., to New York and sail Mar. 12, to Philippines for duty. (Nov. 3.)
Following to duty as indicated, on completing foreign service in Philippines: Chaplains C. F. Graesser, U.S.A., to Scott Fld., Ill., and T. L. McKenna, U.S.A., to Ft. Benning, Ga. (Nov. 3.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. KENZIE W. WALKER, C. OF F.

Maj. F. W. Browne to Walter Reed Hospital, D. C., Nov. 10, for duty. (Oct. 31.)
Col. E. A. Hickman to New York and sail Mar. 12 to Philippines for duty. (Nov. 3.)
Lt. Col. T. Campbell to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., on completing foreign service in Philippines. (Nov. 3.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. HARRY TAYLOR, C. of E.

Capt. A. S. Ackerman to duty 85th Div. Org. Res., Nov. 25, Fort Humphreys, Va. (Oct. 31.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C. OF O.

First Lt. F. C. Shaffer to Philadelphia dist. ord. office for duty as executive assistant, on expiration of leave. (Oct. 31.)

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. W. J. SNOW, C. OF F.A.

First Lt. J. W. Beck to duty, instructor, F.A., Okla. N.G., Oklahoma City. (Oct. 30.)
Following to duty indicated on completing foreign service in Philippines: 2d Lts. E. E. Elliott to 9th F.A., Ft. Riley, and W. B. Averra to 83d F.A., Ft. Benning, Ga. (Nov. 3.)
Capt. E. T. Eneboe to 3d Div. (9th Corps Area), on completing foreign service in Philippines. (Nov. 3.)
Second Lts. D. Chandler, J. J. Binns and F. A. Garrecht, Jr., to San Francisco, and sail Jan. 27 to Philippines for duty. (Nov. 3.)

COAST ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. F. W. COE, C. OF C. A.

First Lt. G. R. Burgess from duty 10th C.A., Fort Adams, R. I., and placed on D.O.L., June 8. (Oct. 30.)
Capt. C. L. Kishler retired from active service. (Nov. 2.)
Capt. G. C. McFarlan to 62nd C.A., Fort Totten, N. Y., on completing foreign service in Philippines. (Nov. 2.)
First Lt. H. Speed, Jr., to duty Org. Res., 8th C.A., with 329th Motor Transport Command, Tulsa, Okla., on completing foreign service in Hawaii. (Nov. 3.)

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT H. ALLEN, C. OF INF.

Capt. K. Minnegeroie to sail from San Francisco Dec. 11 for Canal Zone for duty. (Oct. 30.)

Second Lt. L. W. Haney to duty 11th Inf., Fort B. Harrison, Ind., on completing foreign service in Philippines. (Oct. 30.)

Col. J. L. Bond retired from active service. (Oct. 31.)

First Lt. L. V. Jones to Galveston, Tex., and sail Nov. 30 to Canal Zone. (Oct. 31.)

Capt. G. W. Skinner to San Francisco and sail Dec. 11 to New York for recruiting duty, N. Y. C. (Oct. 31.)

First Lt. J. A. Rodgers to duty 15th Tank Bttn. Fort Benning, Ga. (Nov. 2.)

Col. F. G. Knabenshue to treatment Walter Reed Hospital, on expiration sick leave. (Nov. 3.)

AIR SERVICE

MAJ. GEN. M. M. PATRICK, C. OF A. S.

Second Lt. H. W. Ferguson to New York and sail Dec. 4 to Hawaii for duty. (Oct. 30.)

First Lt. J. C. Cluck to Galveston, Tex., and sail Nov. 30 to Canal Zone. (Oct. 31.)

First Lt. R. A. Hicks to duty Org. Res., 2nd Corps Area, II Corps, A.S., Feb. 25. (Nov. 2.)

First Lt. G. S. Graves, Jr., to Mitchell Fld., L. I., N. Y., for duty. (Nov. 2.)

First Lt. F. M. Bartlett to duty Univ. of Cal., Berkeley, for duty, Dec. 21. (Nov. 3.)

First Lt. T. K. Matthews to duty as Govt. representative at Boeing Airplane Corporation, Seattle, Wash. (Nov. 3.)

LEAVES

Four months to Capt. H. F. K. Cahill, Inf., Nov. 5. (Nov. 3.)

Four months to Capt. F. E. Hickson, M.C., on completing foreign service. (Nov. 3.)

Two months to 2d Lt. L. C. Craigie, A.S., Dec. 1. (Nov. 3.)

Two months to 2d Lt. D. M. Schlatter, A.S., Nov. 5. (Nov. 3.)

One month and 9 days to Capt. G. W. Rogers, M.C., on arrival of Maj. E. F. Thode, M.C. (Nov. 3.)

One month to 2d Lt. A. Svihra, S.O., Nov. 9, with permission to leave U.S., and to apply for one month's extension. (Nov. 3.)

Two months to H. C. Moore, M.C., Nov. 5. (Nov. 3.)

Sick leave granted Maj. T. D. Woodson, M.C., extended two months. (Oct. 30.)

Three months to Capt. H. H. Slicer, C.A.C., Nov. 1. (Oct. 30.)

Three months to Capt. J. B. Harper, F.D., Nov. 1. (Oct. 30.)

Two months and 4 days to Maj. J. J. Madigan, M.C., Nov. 1. (Oct. 30.)

Two months to Capt. J. S. Brummette, M.C., Nov. 1. (Oct. 31.)

PROMOTIONS

The promotion of the following is announced: Chemical Warfare Service: E. J. Sullivan to 1st Lt., Oct. 6.

Cavalry: R. W. Cooksey to Maj., Oct. 2; J. I. Gregg, Jr., to 1st Lt., Oct. 1.

Field Artillery: D. A. Connor to Maj., Oct. 6; R. M. Costigan to 1st Lt., Oct. 2; W. S. Nye to 1st Lt., Oct. 9; C. H. Swartz to 1st Lt., Oct. 11.

Coast Artillery Corps: A. Greig, Jr., to Col., Oct. 11; A. D. Raymond to Col., Oct. 20; M. P. Andrus to Lt. Col., Oct. 20; G. H. Vogel to 1st Lt., Oct. 2; L. S. Smith to 1st Lt., Oct. 17.

Infantry: T. F. Taylor to Maj., Oct. 1; F. S. Mansfield to Capt., Oct. 1; R. C. G. Nemo to Capt., Oct. 1; J. F. Lake to Capt., Oct. 2; R. B. Reynolds to Capt., Oct. 6; H. D. Dinamore to Capt., Oct. 8; R. F. Love to Capt., Oct. 17;

W. I. Sherwood to Capt., Oct. 17; C. W. Christenberry to Capt., Oct. 18; F. H. Blodgett to 1st Lt., Oct. 1; C. F. Duffner to 1st Lt., Oct. 17.

Air Service: P. T. Bock to Maj., Oct. 20; J. F. McBlain to 1st Lt., Oct. 2.

RESIGNATIONS

Resignation of 2nd Lt. J. R. Armstrong, A.S., accepted. (Oct. 31.)

WARRANT OFFICERS

Warrant Off. I. J. Hopkins to 1st Corps Area, Boston for duty. (Oct. 31.)

Warrant Off. W. W. Green to duty Ft. Benning, Ga., Nov. 25. (Nov. 3.)

D. E. M. L.

Sgt. M. F. Conroy to D.E.M.L., and to duty Cal. N.G., as sgt.-instr., F.A., Stockton, Cal. (Oct. 31.)

Staff Sgt. P. V. Davis (appointed from Pvt.) to duty Iowa N.G., sgt. instr. Cav., Oskaloosa, Iowa. (Nov. 3.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

The following enlisted men will be retired as indicated:

Mstr. Sgt. J. P. Bennett, at Fort Benning, Ga. (Oct. 30.)

Mstr. Sgt. F. W. Howard, at Fort B. Harrison, Ind. (Oct. 30.)

First Sgt. L. Mims, at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (Oct. 30.)

Sgt. S. S. Quinlan, at Fort Meade, S. D. (Oct. 30.)

Mstr. Sgt. E. C. Starr, O.D., at Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y. (Oct. 30.)

1st Sgt. W. Banks, at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (Oct. 30.)

Staff Sgt. W. Haynes, M.D., at Letterman Hospital, Cal. (Oct. 30.)

Mstr. Sgt. D. R. Meyers, at Plattsburg Brks., N. Y. (Oct. 31.)

First Sgt. A. Harris, at Camp S. D. Little, Nogales, Ariz. (Nov. 2.)

First Sgt. M. Webb, D.E.M.L., at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans. (Nov. 3.)

Tech. Sgt. J. S. Walker, Q.M.C., at Raritan Arsenal, N. J. (Nov. 3.)

Tech. Sgt. H. Holland, M.D., at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (Nov. 3.)

ORGANIZED RESERVES

Capt. A. B. Johnson, C.E., to active duty Nov. 5, at Pittsburgh engr. procurement dist. for training. (Oct. 30.)

Lt. Col. C. Downing, Q.M.C., to active duty Nov. 5, at New York gen. intermediate depot for training. (Oct. 31.)

Lt. Col. G. S. Brady, O.D., to active duty Nov. 8, at Washington, D. C., with Chief of Ord. for training. (Oct. 31.)

Lt. Col. A. E. Barter and Major J. B. Arthur, O.D., to active duty with Asst. Secy. War, Washington, for training in connection with procurement activities. (Nov. 2.)

(Further Army Orders on page 246)

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4. Deposits to your credit with any designated bank, remits to you direct, or reinvests subject to your orders all funds collected for your account.
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*"To you from falling hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high,
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders' fields."—McCRAE.*

The Faith the World Keeps

ARMISTICE DAY, the anniversary of the termination of "the war to end war," is again approaching for celebration. What shall we celebrate? Universal Peace? It does not exist. The brotherhood of man? Where is it? The suppression of racial, national and commercial rivalries? They are still virulent. The removal of all causes of war? Man still lives and struggles for existence.

Story of War the Story of Mankind

IT is a truism that the past shows the future's trend. Mr. Vespasian Pella, Professor of Law at the University of Bucharest, announces that from the year 1496 B. C. to the present time—a period of 3,421 years—there have been 3,153 years of wars, either local or international, with less than 268 years of complete peace. From 1500 B. C. to 1860 A. D., 8,000 treaties, local and general, and solemnly declared to be "everlasting," have been concluded. The treaties on the average have not lasted two years.

What Seven Years Have Brought

TAKE what has happened since that day in 1918 when the vermin-infested living rose out of the trenches and looked at each other over that dreadful "No Man's Land." Wars localized in character followed—and some are in progress today. National and commercial rivalries still breed strife. The treaty of Versailles is on its way to the scrap heap. Only the French hold tenaciously to its enforcement. The League of Nations, which claims to bind 55 of the 60 nations in the world, interferes as between Greece and Bulgaria, but leaves France and Spain alone in their operations in Syria and Morocco, and declines to act in response to Egyptian nationalistic demands. The United States and Russia, so far apart in government, remain outside the League and thereby doom its destruction.

A Dislocated Economic World

AND economically: Prior to 1914 Europe enjoyed growing prosperity, participating in a world-wide industrial and commercial expansion. Since 1914 enormous disparities have occurred in the economic developments of different parts of the earth. From 1914 to 1918 Europe destroyed. From 1918 to 1924 Europe stagnated, indeed went back. America, by leaps and bounds, has gone forward. With Europe it is not a question of rivaling America; it is a question of reaching the zenith it attained before the war.

Surely, we have cause for thanks. So let us celebrate with a devout heart.

Security the Handmaiden of Prosperity

BUT what are the lessons of the eleven years since 1914. Armistice Day should be devoted to analyzing the facts and drawing the moral. The security of a nation is the prosperity of its people. That is the principle which endures throughout the ages. Let it always stand in flaming letters in the sky, and our country, observing it, be so prepared that envy and greed shall be reluctant to launch attack.

Inventions Speed Progress

BUT while politically and economically the world has not fundamentally changed, progress has been made in invention which will have effect upon the relations of all humanity. The aeroplane is steadily developing and becoming of practical use. The radio is bringing nations closer together, coming more and more into individual use, and producing more intimate interchange of thought. And thought is deed. In this connection, witness the leadership in this field of the great Radio Corporation of America under the wise and able management of its president, Gen. James G. Harbord. That corporation is a missionary of America and American development throughout the world, and its activities form an invaluable contribution to the welfare of the American people and indeed to humanity at large. More power to General Harbord and his corporation.

Comptroller McCarl Should Go

TRUE preparedness means contentment in our Army and Navy. Niggardly pay or the withholding of pay breeds discontent and discontent spells inefficiency. We have a Comptroller of the Treasury, one McCarl, whose autocratic rulings have created intense irritation not only in the Army and Navy but in all branches of the Government. The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia has properly placed a curb upon the Czaristic powers which the Comptroller attempted to exercise. Good government would justify an example being made of Mr. McCarl, and we commend his case most urgently to the President and Congress.

More Dirigibles Should Be Built

THE findings of the Jones Board will have an important bearing on the question of the continued construction of dirigibles. Of course further and larger appropriations should be made for such ships. The history of the aeroplane is marked by tragedies. So is and will be the history of dirigibles. Such machines have a distinct place in aeronautics, and that place must be filled. The Army and the Navy, with that superb spirit of unselfishness which ever has marked their effort to make progress, are prepared to undertake the risk inseparable from the development of this method of air navigation. Surely Congress will do its part in the way of appropriation of necessary moneys.

REVEILLE By BUGLER BILL

According to the news from Paris, waists and hips are coming back in style, so it'll probably take mere man some little time to get on to the curves again.

It is understood that if Col. Mitchell subpoenas any more witnesses arrangements will be made to remove the trial to the Yale bowl.

Buddy's decision to go to the Paris reunion in a wet boat will give him more room in the suitcase for extra socks and collars.

*"The weakest wail
Of mother's son,
Is that bum tale—
'It can't be done.'"
Columbus Ledger.*

*"Most maddening words
Of all we know,
Is that trite phrase,
'I told you so.'"
—Infantry School News.*

*There is one guy
Who makes us flee,
The one who says,
'Take it from mee.'"*

George Washington University defeated Oxford in debate, but what kind of a football team has it got this season?

A severe winter, aided by the coal strike, will probably make Col. John Coolidge feel quite as much at home as though he were in Vermont.

The Italian treasury is strangely reminiscent of the story of the empty box—there's nothing in it.

Could a negro aviator be referred to as an ace of spades?

Representative Blanton, of Texas, says that inefficiency costs the District of Columbia too much, but think what it costs Congress!

*"Whose fatal scroll is that? Methinks 'tis mine!
Why sinks my heart, why faltereth my tongue?
Had I three lives, I'd die in such a cause,
And rise with ghosts over the well-fought field.
Prepare, prepare!"
—William Blake.*

Preparedness, universal service, and Uncle Sam's adherence to the world court is National Commander McQuigg's Armistice Day message to the boys who came back from "Over There"—and the first of these is preparedness!

"OPEN WIDE, PLEASE!"

The dentist had just pulled out a nice sunfish, and noticed that it had swallowed the hook.

"Now," he cautioned, in his most professionally amiable tone, "this is going to hurt just a little."

—American Legion Weekly.

The haste with which Secretary Hoover follows up former Governor Lowden's demand for the abolition of bureaucracy in Washington demonstrates that the Administration will go to almost any extreme to help stabilize the Frank.

Dear Mr. Editor

59TH ANNIVERSARY

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY ACADEMY,
DELAFIELD, WIS.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:

It is fifty-nine years since I became a subscriber to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

In 1867 I became a frequent contributor to its columns.

On its staff at that time was Capt. Joseph Augustus Slipper, U. S. Vols., Class of 1868, Columbia College.

Now, at 81, I venture to send to the JOURNAL some items that may be of interest to a few of the oldest subscribers on your rolls.

Very truly, yours,

CHARLES KING,
Lt. Col., Ret.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Col. King is professor of Military Science and Tactics at the St. Johns Military Academy. According to Maj. Gen. E. A. Helmick, U.S.A., Inspector General, the records show that Col. King is the only officer who is authorized a campaign badge for each of the following wars: Civil, Indian, Spanish-American, Philippine Insurrection and World War. He was placed on the retired list in 1879 on account of wounds received in service.)

ASK THE JOURNAL

G. K., FAIRFIELD, OHIO.—No promotions have been made from this list since the last published report. You are still No. 9 on this list.

INQUIRER.—Q. Will a ball from a pistol fired up in the air hit when it comes down with same force as if it was fired horizontal?

A. It is a fact beyond any doubt that a bullet fired straight up in the air strikes with the same force on returning to the ground as it possessed when it left the rifle or pistol. Thus if a bullet fired point blank will go through 3 inches of hard wood, the same caliber of bullet if fired up in the air would on hitting a 3-inch hardwood board on the ground go through it. It is a very dangerous act to fire a bullet up in the air, on the assumption that it will do no harm, for every bullet has its billet, and if a ball from the air hits a human being it probably means death or injury.

F. DeM., NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Q. I went A.W.O.L. for two days reporting at Camp Holabird, Md., for transportation to my station. They in turn placed me in confinement and I stayed in confinement for 17 days until my commanding officer notified them that I could be trusted with transportation. I then came back to my old station and was tried and convicted and my sentence was to forfeit ten dollars. Do I have to make up that time that I was in confinement or not?

A. You will be required to make up only the two days you were A.W.O.L.

R. MacV., NEW YORK.—Suggest that you communicate with your corps area headquarters for a copy of this regulation, or you stop in at Army Headquarters, 39 Whitehall Street, and request that you be furnished with a copy.

T.T.H., NEW DOUGLAS, ILL.—Q. Can you tell me what rate of pension a Civil War veteran is entitled to?

A. For all matters pertaining to pensions, suggest that you write to the Commissioner of Pensions, Pension Bureau, Washington, D. C., giving full information of the particular case you have in mind.

MEDICO.—A noncommissioned officer of the Medical Department who desires foreign service should make application to the Surgeon General of the Army through channels, stating such desire, and his willingness, if at time he is selected for foreign service he has less than two years to serve in present enlistment, to accept discharge and immediate reenlistment in grade for such service. Noncommissioned officers of the Medical Department are only sent on foreign service upon requisition from the commanding generals of the departments, or to fill vacancies.

SUPPLY CORPS RESERVE.—Q. Are any commissions being issued to officers in the Navy Supply Corps Reserve?

A. Such matters as this should originate at the naval district headquarters in which you live. Suggest that you file your application with your district commandant, who after approving same must forward to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, which bureau must also pass on same.

Recipes for the Service Family

(One dollar for each one published. Only subscribers and their immediate families eligible. Address **RECIPE EDITOR, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, LENOX BLDG., WASHINGTON, D. C.**)

TOMATO RAREBIT.—One can tomato soup, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. grated cheese, 1 bottle stuffed olives (small). Heat soup and cheese in double boiler until cheese is melted; add chopped olives. Serve on slices of toast, with slice of bacon on top.—Mrs. A. L. Madere, 16 Exchange Street, Waltham, Mass.

TURKISH DELIGHT.—One oz. gelatine, juice of 1 lemon, 1 cup water, 2 cups sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon bitter almond extract. Dissolve gelatine in cold water, add sugar. When this begins to boil, add juice of lemon and the almond extract. Skin and pour onto buttered platter, add several handfuls of nuts. Let stand 12 hours. Cut in small squares and roll in powdered sugar. This candy may be colored if desired.—Mrs. Geo. M. Brooke, Fort Sill, Okla.

UPSIDE-DOWN CAKE.—Melt in frying pan $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. butter, 1 cup brown sugar. Cut canned pineapple in desired shapes. Line cake pan and cover with above mixture. Mix 1 cup sugar, 3 egg yolks, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup pineapple juice, 1 cup flour, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon baking powder. Beat in 3 stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour this over the pineapple sugar and butter mixture and bake in moderate oven three-quarters of an hour. Turn out on cake dish, ready to serve.—Mrs. John P. Harris, Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.

FASHION NOTES, BY CABLE FROM PARIS

By COUNTESS MARY TOLSTOY

The Longchamps Track On Sunday Afternoon

PARIS, NOV. 7.—The Longchamps race track on Sunday afternoon is the best place to see and appreciate the very latest fashions. At 1 o'clock an air of excitement pervades the city, the restaurants fill up with smartly dressed people, who say to the waiters: "Bring the order quickly, please, we are going to the races." At half-past one the long stream of motor cars, taxis, and specially chartered motor lorries makes an elongated band of color from the Etoile to the race track. The Bois at this season does its best to add to the picture. There is very little of the brilliant red seen in American woods, but plenty of yellow, brown, and as yet, all shades of green.

At the recent Grand Critérium the race track itself looked particularly lovely, with its innumerable beds of chrysanthemums and Autumn asters. It made a fitting background for the gaily dressed throngs that promenaded in the paddock and along the tribunes. The mannequins of the big houses were out in force, and the photographers had a busy afternoon.

As to the fashions, colored coats were in the majority, green predominating and red a close second; but in my opinion the smartest of all were those in black velvet trimmed with white fur, usually ermine. All the coats had flares, the skirts often bordered with fur. There were a few fur coats, mostly of mink, but the weather was not yet suitable for them, as there was dazzling sunshine, with just a brisk, coolish snap to the air. The hats were of velvet or silk felt, twisted into toques, or the perennial cloche with the brim slightly raised in front. Some were trimmed with a drooping feather, very small, on one side, but most of them were simply made, with just a jeweled pin in front. I noticed quite a few velvet hats made of various shades of blue, ranging from pastel to navy.

In fact, the dominating feature of the afternoon was the amount of bright-colored velvet worn. Madame Caruso wore a coat of sapphire-blue velvet with hat to match. The hats should always match, this season. Miss Hawley, of Washington, wore black velvet, with an ermine collar and black toque. Mrs. Berry Wall was in wine-colored velvet trimmed with fox. She and her husband are never absent from the races on Sunday. The most extraordinary costume was a creation of crocodile velvet, worn by a mannequin from Poiret.

After the races and the excitement of finding one's car there is the drive back, which is really another dress parade, for the streets and avenues are lined with people who, having been unable to get to the races themselves, find great amusement and profit in watching the prettily dressed occupants of the returning motors.

\$5.00 FOR A CROSS WORD PUZZLE

IN RESPONSE to numerous requests from readers, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will publish cross-word puzzles. However, instead of buying the puzzles from a syndicate, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will buy its puzzles from Service subscribers. Any Service subscriber, or members of his immediate family only, may compete. The puzzles should not be too large.

Neatness, cleverness of arrangement, and degree of employment of Army or Navy terms will determine the winning puzzles. Answers must be included with the puzzle, and no contributions will be returned.

The winning puzzles will be printed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and the winners mailed checks for \$5 each.

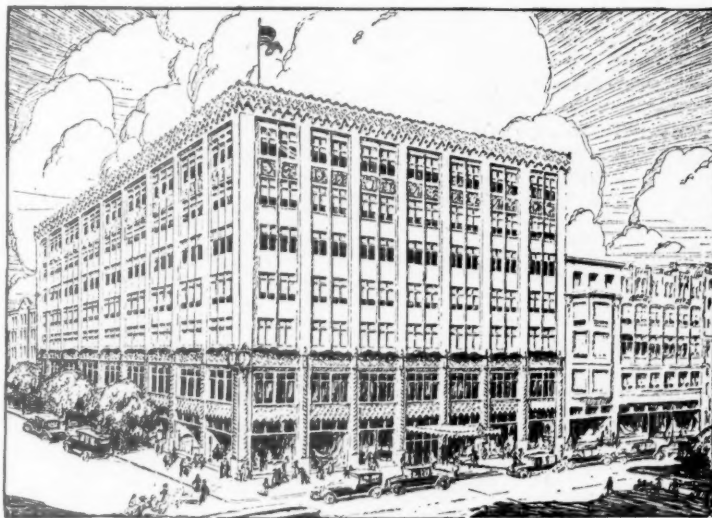
ADDRESS PUZZLE EDITOR, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, LENOX BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

NEW TRAINING MANUAL FOR ARMY CHAPLAINS.—After considerable thought and labor a training manual for chaplains of the Army, compiled in the office of the Chief of Chaplains, is now receiving its finishing touches. It is entitled "The Chaplain—His Place and Duties," and it is hoped the manual will receive final approval by the Publication Office of The Adjutant General very soon and be sent to the Public Printer.

COL. JOHN L. BOND, U.S.A., GOES ON RETIRED LIST.—Col. John L. Bond, Infantry, U.S.A., who was recently in command of Fort Eustis, Va., was placed on the retired list Oct. 31, 1925, for disability incident to the service. He was born in Ohio July 22, 1874, and first entered the Regular Army as a second lieutenant of Infantry in May, 1899.



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UNDEFEATED!—Pensacola Naval Air Station eleven which trounced the Auburn Freshmen 7-0 on Oct. 31.

Top Row: Rooney, McKinney, Evans, Russell, Rassieur, Cruise (capt.), Stewart, L. Brown, Flowers, Lt. Lawbaugh, coach, and Soucek.

Middle Row: Burlingame, King, Hamilton, Schnitzlein, Skey, Breaud, Nixon, C. Hartley and Tyler.

Bottom Row: Augustine, Rodgers, H. Brown, Beall, Elliott, R. Hartley, Woods, Guyton and Rodgers.

QUANTICO MARINES BEAT C. U. 13-6.—Mud! Ed Pugh scoring the two touchdowns which spelt victory for the Marines! These were the outstanding features of the Marine-Catholic U. contest at Washington, D. C., on Oct. 31, which was witnessed by Secretary of the Navy Wilbur, Maj. Gen. Commandant John A. Lejeune and other high-ranking Marine Corps officers.

The drive of the heavier Marine Corps line and the running of the Leatherneck backs proved too great for the aggressive Catholic U. eleven. Scoring in the second and fourth quarters, the Quantico players displayed a varied brand of football, using passes with great success.

When Coach Keady sent in his second-string in the closing period, Catholic U. staged a rally and uncorked an aerial attack which netted one touchdown and threatened to tie the score. Mayer, C. U. right end, starred, being on the receiving end of four successful passes. He caught the ball behind the Marines' goal for the only tally the collegians made. Bailey, Marine center, stopped the C.U. rally just before the final whistle by intercepting a pass on the Quantico 48-yard line.

The Quantico lineup: Clements, l.e.; Wigmore, l.t.; Hough, l.g.; Bailey, c.; McHenry (c.) r.g.; Hunt, r.t.; Stock, r.e.; Brunelle, q.b.; Pugh, l.h.b.; Duncan, r.h.b., and McQuade, f.b.

NAVY LOSES TO MICHIGAN, 54-0.—Overwhelmed by the Wolverines' versatile attack, the Navy suffered its biggest gridiron defeat in many years at Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 31. The Blue and Gold team crumpled up and the Michigan backs, led by Molenda, scored eight touchdowns before the final whistle blew. The Navy faces Western Maryland at Annapolis today and expects to prove that the morale of the team was not shattered by last week's contest.

Scarcely had the Michigan game started when a pass, Friedman to Gregory for a 20-yard gain, opened the way for a score. Molenda, Michigan fullback, covered 20 more yards on succeeding plays and scored. Flora, Wolverine end, scored the second touchdown by snatching the ball just as Shapley was dropping it for a kick from behind his own goal line. The third, fourth and fifth touchdowns resulted from a mixed series of line and aerial attacks, Friedman, Michigan's star back, doing some uncanny passing for big gains.

The Michigan reserves made the three touchdowns in the fourth quarter by as brilliant a display as the regulars. Herstein, subbing for Gregory, Wolverine right half, took the ball across in two plays after receiving Shapley's kickoff. Miller, of Michigan, scored after intercepting a Navy pass in midfield.

The Navy lineup: Hardwick, l.e.; Wickhorst, l.t.; Lentz (c.), l.g.; Osborn, c.; Edwards, r.g.; Eddy, r.t.; Bernet, r.e.; Hamilton, q.b.; Flippin, l.h.b.; Banks, r.h.b., and Shapley, f.b.

SCOUTING FLEET AND MOHAWKS IN 0-0 TIE.—The Scouting Fleet eleven fought to a scoreless tie with the Mohawks at Washington, D. C., Nov. 1. Bickham, Scouting Fleet quarterback, was the chief ground gainer for the Fleet. The passing game of both teams was ineffective due to the alertness of the backs on the opposing side.

The Scouting Fleet lineup: Beasley, l.e.; Zutter, l.t.; Perryman, l.g.; Murowski, c.; Boduska, r.g.; Young, r.t.; Orr, r.e.; Bickham, q.b.; Richley, l.h.b.; Schlosback, r.h.b., and Brough, f.b.

NAVY SOCCERITES LOSE.—The Navy soccer team lost to Swathmore at Annapolis on Oct. 31 by a score of 2-0. The Plebe soccer team in a measure made up for the varsity setback by trouncing Maryland State Normal by the same score.

NAVY PLEBES DOWN HILLTOP FROSH, 10-7.—A close football game between the Naval Academy Plebes and the Georgetown University Freshmen at Annapolis, Oct. 31, was won by the Plebes with a field goal, scored by Woerner, left tackle, in the last minute of play.

PARRIS ISLAND MARINES DEFEAT MOULTRIE 35-0.—The Parris Island Marines defeated the 8th Infantry team of Fort Moultrie, 35-0, Oct. 31. The game was hard-fought despite the score. Levy starred for the Parris Island team and Paul and Stevenson for the soldiers.

ARMY BOWS TO YALE, 28-7.—Inability to cope with the Eli passing attack was the chief cause of Army's surprising defeat at New Haven, Oct. 31, by a score of 28-7. The lone tally made by the Cadets was scored by Wilson in the third quarter on a brilliant 80-yard run with an intercepted pass. The Cadets meet Davis and Elkins at West Point today in a contest which will prepare them for the Columbia fracas next Saturday.

The first Yale score resulted from a 36-yard pass, Noble to Gill, which brought the ball to Army's 14-yard line. Four plays took the ball across from there, making the score Yale 6-Army 0. Allen's kick scored the extra point.

The next score in the battle was made by Army, when Harry Wilson, intercepting a pass on his own 20-yard line, ran 80 yards to a touchdown. Reeder, Army, scored the extra point, making the score in the third period, Army 7-Yale 7.

An Army fumble on its own 26-yard line in the final quarter gave the Eli's the break they had been waiting for. Richards, Yale's right guard, scooped up the ball and ran 26 yards to score. Soon after Yale worked the ball to Army's 18-yard line. A pass placed it on Army's two-yard line, and two plays carried it across, Foote making the touchdown. Final score, Yale 28, Army 7.

The Army lineup: Baxter (c.), l.e.; Sprague, l.t.; Schmidt, l.g.; Daly, c.; Seeman, r.g.; Saunders, r.t.; Born, r.e.; Yeomans, q.b.; Buell, l.h.b.; Scheffler, r.h.b., and Wilson, f.b.

CAPT. VAN VLIET TENNIS CHAMPION.—Capt. R. C. Van Vliet, U.S.A., 16th Brigade Hdqtrs., Ft. Howard, Md., won the Peninsula Tennis Championship contest held at the Talbot Country Club, Easton, Md., some time ago. Capt. Van Vliet has been No. 1 player on the Army Leech Cup team for the past two years.

Capt. Van Vliet met Charest, of Washington, in the Peninsula Championship finals and won after five hard-fought sets, 6-4, 1-6, 3-6, 6-2, 6-1. His battle with Charest was judged one of the best-played matches in the Middle Atlantic Section this year.

FT. HUMPHREYS TROUNCES EAGLES, 26-6.—The Ft. Humphreys eleven scored a 26-6 victory over the Eagle team of Anacostia, D. C., on Nov. 1 at Ft. Humphreys, Va., in an excellent game, which was witnessed by 1,500 rooters. A touchdown in each quarter was scored by the Humphreys eleven, while the civilians tallied in the final period.

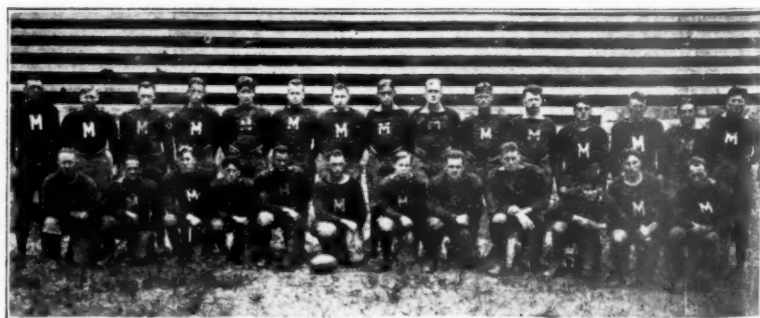
Ft. Humphreys lineup: Nagle, l.e.; Blinn, l.t.; Smith, l.g.; Kisela, c.; Riddle, r.g.; Buckle, r.t.; Davidson, r.e.; Temple, q.b.; Sine, l.h.b.; Latrite, r.h.b., and Shambaugh, f.b.

ENGINEER BASKETBALL BATTLE AT CAMP LEWIS.—The fight for honors in the Engineer Basketball League at Camp Lewis grows hotter and hotter as the series nears completion. Hdqtrs. and Supply Co. leads the league at present.

ARMY BOOTERS BEAT MCGILL 3-1.—The Army soccer team defeated McGill University of Canada 3-1 at West Point recently in one of the best contests witnessed there this year. Briggs, McNaughton, Baird, Bayer and Heidner starred for Army, the first three putting up a strong defense and Bayer kicking all three goals.

NAVY PLEBES WIN INTER-CLASS CREW RACE.—The Fourth Class won the inter-class crew race at Annapolis on Oct. 31. The race was the first contest between eight-oared shells coached by Bob Butler, new Navy crew coach.

Quantico's Gridiron Warriors



VARSITY.—First Squad of Quantico Football eleven from which Coach Keady picks his team for each game of a heavy schedule.

First Row (left to right): John T. Keady, coach; Cpl. Norval Bacon, halfback; 2d Lt. Robert L. Griffin, halfback; 1st Sgt. Robert R. Stock, end; Cpl. Samuel D. Duke, end; 1st Lt. George W. McHenry, guard and captain of team; Pvt. Wendell T. Zimmerman, quarterback; Pvt. Alvin K. Spaulding, center; 2d Lt. Edward L. Pugh, halfback; Sgt. Louis W. Brunelle, end; 2d Lt. Thomas J. McQuade, fullback, and Sgt. James E. Hill, center.

Second Row (left to right): 1st Lt. Harry B. Liversedge, coach; 2d Lt. Ion M. Bethel, tackle; 2d Lt. Donald G. Willis, guard; 2d Lt. Joel I. Mosely, end; 2d Lt. Francis K. Clements, end; Sgt. Henry P. Crowe, halfback; Sgt. Thomas E. Henry, halfback; 2d Lt. Joseph C. Burger, tackle; 2d Lt. Robert G. Hunt, tackle; Pvt. Charles F. Brougher, end; 2d Lt. Caleb T. Bailey, center; Pvt. Daher M. Mitchell, guard; 2d Lt. Adolph Zuber, guard; 2d Lt. John F. Hough, guard; and Lt. Frank B. Geottge, coach.

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Service Games Scheduled November 14

NAVY vs. Bucknell, at Annapolis.

ARMY vs. Columbia University, at New York City.

QUANTICO MARINES vs. University of Tennessee Medical, at Memphis.

INFANTRY SCHOOL vs. PARRIS ISLAND MARINES, at Savannah, Ga.

U. S. MARINES WIN SHOOT OVER 15th U. S. INFANTRY IN CHINA.

The U. S. Marines of the Legation Guard, Peking, China, scored a big victory in the second annual rifle competition against a team from the 15th Infantry of the Regular Army recently. The Marines won the match with the handsome lead of 241 points.

The match was shot on the International Target Range, just outside of Peking. The conditions were: Slow fire at 200 yards standing, 300 yards sitting or kneeling, 500 yards prone, 600 yards prone without sandbag rests, and rapid fire at 200 yards sitting or kneeling, 300 yards prone and 500 yards prone. The slow fire was timed at the rate of one shot per minute. In the first day's shoot the Marines led the 15th Infantry by the score of 3,785 to 3,626, and in the second day's firing the Marines again led by the score of 3,813 to 3,731. In the two days' shoot the Marines scored a total of 7,598 points against 7,357 for the 15th Infantry.

The scores in detail follow:

FIRST DAY	
Marines	15th Infantry
Whaling	487
Crisp	465
Tillman	488
O'Connor	472
Shockley	453
Sewell	493
Marr	468
Vannice	469
Total	3,785
Gunn	463
Rockwell	465
Stanciu	439
Peyton	396
Stearns	440
Tomlin	484
Polansky	484
Federau	465
Total	3,626

SECOND DAY	
Marines	15th Infantry
Whaling	476
Crisp	460
Tillman	466
O'Connor	472
Shockley	475
Sewell	508
Marr	487
Vannice	469
Total	3,813
Gunn	483
Rockwell	487
Stanciu	480
Peyton	427
Stearns	387
Tomlin	487
Polansky	496
Federau	484
Total	3,731

COL. LYMAN, U.S.M.C., WINS NAVY WAR COLLEGE TENNIS.—The annual tennis and golf tournaments of the Naval War College class and staff at Newport, R. I., ended with Col. Lyman, U.S.M.C., winner of the tennis finals, Maj. L. H. Watkins, U.S.A., victor in the upper half of the golf competition, and Maj. G. A. Johnson, U.S.M.C., leader of the lower half in golfing. Comdr. R. H. Stewart, U.S.N., made low medal score.

There were 20 entries in the tennis matches and the play was fast and interesting. Col. Lyman defeated Comdr. D. W. Fuller, U.S.N., in the semi-finals, while Lt. F. S. Low, U.S.N., overcame Comdr. A. H. Van Keuren, U.S.N. Col. Lyman beat Lt. Low in the finals.

In the upper half of the golf contestants the semifinalists were Maj. Watkins, Comdr. W. E. Hall, U.S.N., and Lt. Comdrs. F. J. Lowry and E. W. Broadbent, U.S.N. In the finals Maj. Watkins beat Lt. Comdr. Broadbent.

In the lower half the semifinalists were Maj. Johnson, Comdr. Dobson, Lt. Comdrs. L. B. Green and W. E. Baughman, U.S.N. Maj. Johnson won from Comdr. Dobson in the finals.

FT. HUMPHREYS GREENS WIN POLO CUP.—The Greens defeated the Reds 8-5 in the final contest for the polo cup donated by the Engineer Mess at Ft. Humphreys, Va., recently. Four teams were in the competition, and the prospects for a creditable post team are considered excellent.

The Greens, Mr. Ward, Capt. Shaifer, Lt. Scherer, Lt. Torbet and Lt. Fowlkes, defeated the Yellows, Lts. Thompson, Reinhardt, Trudeau, Textor and Mulligan by a score of 11-3. The Reds, Capt. Luplow, Lts. Sullivan, Tansey, Newman and Myers, beat the Whites, Capt. Shearer, Hoge, Wood, Maj. Young and Lt. Withers by a score of 3-2.

THE 310TH CAVALRY STRONG FOR POLO.—The 310th Cavalry, 63d Division, O.R., expects to put a polo team in the field next Spring which will be a strong contender for polo honors in the vicinity of Nashville, Tenn. A large building has been secured for use as a riding hall, and many of the officers interested are purchasing horses of the hunter and polo type. Capt. Renn Lawrence, Cav., D.O.L., executive officer of the regiment, will be the instructor.

NEVADA LEADS FOR IRON MAN TROPHY.—The U.S.S. Nevada is leading in the competition for the Iron Man Trophy with 100 points. The nearest competitors are the U.S.S. Pennsylvania, U.S.S. West Virginia and U.S.S. New Mexico. In a recent football contest the Nevada took the West Virginia into camp, 21-6.

U.S.S. NEW YORK GRAPPLERS WIN.—The U.S.S. New York wrestlers won a wrestling match from the U.S.S. Utah matmen recently at Guantanamo, Cuba, three bouts out of five. At first the Utah was credited with three bouts, but the judges had the 125-pounders wrestle over again, the New York winning.

FT. BENNING OFFICERS HOSTS BEFORE GAMES.—A custom which will probably be followed at other Army posts has been inaugurated at the Infantry School. The officers act as luncheon hosts to visiting officers from Columbus, Ga., prior to the football games and many reunions are staged.

Results of Games, October 31

ARMY 7; Yale, 28.
NAVY, 0; Michigan, 54.
QUANTICO MARINES, 13; Catholic University, 6.
INFANTRY SCHOOL, 27; Notre Dame Reserves, 6.
PENSACOLA NAVAL AIRMEN, 7; Auburn Freshmen, 0.
Send game results to Sports Editor, Army and Navy Journal.

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U. S. NAVY, MARINE CORPS AND COMPONENTS

UNITED STATES NAVY

BIRTHDAYS AND RETIRING DATES OF FIRST TWENTY REAR ADMIRALS FROM JAN. 1, 1926.—Of the first twenty rear admirals of the U. S. Navy on the active list, who were born during the years 1862 and 1863, inclusive, the senior is Rear Adm. Roger Welles, who was born Dec. 7, 1862, and will retire for age Dec. 7, 1926. This will be the only retirement for age among the rear admirals in 1926. The youngest rear admiral among the first twenty in question is Mark L. Bristol, who is not due to retire for age until April 14, 1932.

The following is a list of the first twenty rear admirals arranged according to age, showing date of birth and year of retirement:

Roger Welles, born Dec. 7, 1862, retires 1926; William R. Shoemaker, born Feb. 10, 1863, retires 1927; Clarence S. Williams, born Oct. 7, 1863, retires 1927; John D. McDonald, born Nov. 1, 1863, retires 1927; Hiliary P. Jones, born Nov. 14, 1863, retires 1927.

Charles P. Plunkett, born Feb. 15, 1864, retires 1928; Josiah S. McKean, born May 30, 1864, retires 1928; Robert E. Coontz, born June 11, 1864, retires 1928; Edward W. Eberle, born Aug. 17, 1864, retires 1928; Thomas Washington, born June 6, 1865, retires 1929.

Philip Andrews, born Mar. 31, 1866, retires 1930; Andrew T. Long, born Apr. 6, 1866, retires 1930; Charles F. Hughes, born Oct. 14, 1866, retires 1930; Henry A. Wiley, born Jan. 31, 1867, retires 1931.

Samuel S. Robison, born May 10, 1867, retires 1931; Guy H. Burrage, born June 14, 1867, retires 1931; Newton A. McCully, born June 19, 1867, retires 1931; Ashley H. Robertson, born Dec. 14, 1867, retires 1931; A. H. Scales, born Apr. 14, 1868, retires 1932; Mark L. Bristol, born Apr. 17, 1868, retires 1932.

NAVY RETIREMENTS FOR AGE DURING 1926.—One rear admiral, ten captains, three commanders, and eight lieutenant commanders of the Navy, making 22 officers in all, will be automatically transferred to the retired list of the Navy for age during 1926. The following are the retirements arranged in chronological order:

Capt. Clark D. Stearns, January 15; Lt. Comdr. Benjamin K. Johnson, January 18; Capt. Bion B. Bierer, March 17; Capt. Louis A. Kaiser, April 1; Lt. Comdr. William B. Cothran, April 13; Lt. Comdr. James W. Hayward, April 20; Lt. Comdr. Leonard N. Linsley, April 24.

Comdr. Victor S. Houston, July 22; Lt. Comdr. Harry J. Reuse, August 4; Lt. Comdr. August Schulze, August 6; Capt. Charles L. Hussey, August 18; Capt. Edward S. Kellogg, August 20; Capt. John F. Hines, September 22; Capt. John T. Tompkins, September 29.

Lt. Comdr. Henry G. Fuller, October 3; Lt. Comdr. George P. Brown, October 10; Capt. William D. Brotherton, October 14; Capt. Edwin T. Pollock, October 25; Comdr. Duncan M. Wood, October 27; Capt. George E. Gelm, November 2; Comdr. James H. Comfort, November 20; Rear Adm. Roger Welles, December 7.

"TU" RADIO TRANSMITTER GIVES U.S.S. DALLAS EXCELLENT RESULTS.—The U.S.S. Dallas reports that the model "TU" radio transmitter is giving excellent results. A report to the Bureau of Engineering states that the ease with which the frequency can be changed is a salient feature.

A "TK" 500 watt transmitter installed at New Orleans is satisfactory for communication. The transmitter was manufactured at the Washington Navy Yard.

TO BROADCAST ARMY-NAVY GAME.—Naval Communications, Navy Department, will broadcast the Army-Navy game, play by play, on Nov. 28 through the courtesy of the Associated Press and the Western Union Telegraph Co. The broadcasting will be from Station NAA, Arlington, Va.

NEW BUILDINGS AUTHORIZED FOR MARE ISLAND HOSPITAL.—The Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department has completed drawings and specifications for the construction of four additional buildings at the hospital, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif. The plans contemplate a double ward building, a contagious disease ward, a quarters for sick officers and a central heating plant building. The first three buildings will have facilities to house a total of 376 patients under normal conditions and 550 in a case of extreme emergency.

BODY OF HENRY L. CRAWFORD, U.S.N., RECOVERED FROM S-51.—A body, identified as that of Henry L. Crawford, U.S.N., radio man, was recovered by divers from the sunken submarine S-51, off Block Island, N. Y., Nov. 2. Identification was made by means of finger prints, a monogrammed ring and an initialed belt buckle.

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS TO HAVE PERISCOPE TYPE SMOKE INDICATORS.—The U. S. aircraft carriers Lexington and Saratoga will have periscope type smoke indicators installed. It is thought that this type will prove satisfactory.

NAVY SEEKS PATENT FOR DEPTH FINDER.—The Bureau of Engineering has asked the Judge Advocate General of the Navy to obtain patent protection for an improved and simplified sonic depth finder designed by Dr. Hayes of the Naval Research Committee. It is automatic and can record depths passed over by the vessel.

EXAMINATION FOR WARRANT OFFICERS, U.S.N.—An examination of chief warrant and warrant officers of the U.S. Navy who are candidates for appointment as ensigns will be conducted Feb. 1, 1926, the Bureau of Navigation announced Nov. 3. Applications for the examination must be received at the Navy Department not later than Dec. 15.

U. S. MARINE CORPS

GEN. SMEDLEY BUTLER, U.S.M.C., MUST GO BACK TO MILITARY DUTY JAN. 1, 1925.—Efforts of Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, Mayor Kendrick of Philadelphia, and numerous Pennsylvania religious denominations to have Brig. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, U.S.M.C., retained as Director of Public Safety of Philadelphia after his term expires Dec. 31 next, have failed. President Coolidge on Nov. 3 in a letter to Governor Pinchot, while expressing every sympathy with his wish, declines to recede from the position he took previously in the matter in which he refused to extend the leave of General Butler beyond Dec. 31. The general is already slated for duty at San Diego, Calif., in January, 1926.

MARINE CORPS TO CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY.—The unveiling of a bronze tablet on the site of Tunn Tavern, Phila., known as the "Cradle of the Marine Corps," in the presence of the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War, Maj. Gen. Comdt. John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C., and many other notables, will be a feature of the celebration of the Marine Corps' 150th anniversary, November 10. Major General Lejeune will speak on the Marine Corps and its record.

MARINE CORPS LEAGUE TO HOLD CONVENTION.—The Marine Corps League, of which Maj. Gen. Comdt. John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C., is commandant and Maj. J. C. Fegan, U.S.M.C., adjutant, will hold its annual convention at Philadelphia on Nov. 10-11.

NEW OFFICERS COMMISSIONED IN MARINE CORPS RESERVE.—One major, two captains and nine lieutenants have been commissioned recently in the Marine Corps Reserve by Maj. Gen. John A. Lejeune, commandant, U. S. Marine Corps. They are:

Maj. Charles G. Sinclair, Miami, Fla.; Capt. Frank B. Wilbur, North Scituate, R. I.; Capt. John DeWalt Macklin, Circleville, Ohio; 1st Lts. Thomas H. Raymond, Los Angeles, Calif.; Leslie R. Smith, San Diego, Calif.; Oscar B. Kaufman, Youngstown, Ohio; Alton N. Parker, Youngstown, Ohio; Colin J. McDonald, St. Paul, Minn.; 2d Lts. Carl H. McKenzie, Harrisburg, Pa.; John S. Gray, Pittsburgh, Pa.; George F. Malcolm, Des Moines, Iowa; and Audre L. Stong, Grand Junction, Colo.

NAVAL RESERVE

COURSES FOR NAVAL RESERVES BEING PREPARED.—Correspondence courses for the training of naval reservists are now being prepared by Comdr. George H. Emmerson, U.S.N., under the supervision of Capt. W. D. Puleston, U.S.N., in charge of the training division of the Bureau of Navigation. The courses will cover subjects pertaining to specific duties required of officers in the line or staff. A line officer in the Naval Reserve will be able to take courses in Ordnance and Gunnery, theoretical navigation and communications. An engineer officer in the Reserve will study electricity, engineering manuals, marine engineering and other subjects pertaining to the mechanical operation of ships. Courses of interest to the various staff corps of the Reserve also will be available.

TRAINING PLANS MADE FOR NAVAL RESERVES.—In localities where there is no active unit of the Fleet Reserve, Naval Reserve officers in the Fleet Reserve will be assigned to appropriate duties as directed by the commandant of their Naval District. All Reserve officers of the grade of lieutenant commander or above, or officers in excess of the allowance for active units, are under this ruling.

U. S. COAST GUARD

Assistant Secretary—Lt. Col. L. C. Andrews
Rear Admiral F. C. Billard, Commandant
Lieutenant Commander S. S. Yeandle, Aide to Commandant

COAST GUARD GAZETTE

Lt. Comdrs. (E.) W. C. Maglathlin assigned McIntosh & Seymour Corp., Auburn, N. Y., as Assistant Inspector of Machinery for new Coast Guard cutter to replace the Bear; (E.) E. F. Palmer assigned Henley, New York, effective Nov. 25.
Lts. (E.) J. N. Heiner assigned Winton Engine Co., Cleveland, Ohio, as Assistant Inspector

of Machinery; (E.) R. S. Patch detached Henley, assigned headquarters, effective Nov. 25.

Ensigns. S. E. Barron assigned Fanning, New London.

Bosn. S. Halvorsen assigned Guard, Friday Harbor, Wash.

Pay Clks. (T.) D. L. Brown assigned Base 5, Boston; (T.) L. Wallach assigned Pequot; G. Grenier assigned Manning, Southern Shipyard Corp., Newport News, Va.; (T.) M. Nordal assigned Base 11, San Francisco; G. Miller assigned Base, San Francisco.

Bosn. (T.) H. C. Cooper, resignation accepted.

COAST GUARD NOTES

NINE line officers, four engineer officers and one District Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Guard are scheduled to be retired for age between December, 1925, and December, 1930. All the officers with 40 years' service or more will be retired with a rank one grade higher than they hold at the time of retirement.

The officers, with their present rank and date of retirement, are:

Line: Capt. James M. Moore, to be retired with rank of commodore, Dec. 4, 1925; Richard O. Crisp, to be retired with rank of commodore, Dec. 22, 1925; William V. E. Jacobs, Oct. 23, 1926; Preston H. Uberroth, Oct. 26, 1926; Frederick G. Dodge, June 1, 1927; George C. Carmine, Oct. 8, 1929; Comdr. Claude S. Cochran, Oct. 28, 1929; Capt. Andrew J. Henderson, Jan. 22, 1930, and Comdr. John G. Berry, Feb. 27, 1930.

Engineer: Comdrs. John B. Coyle, Jan. 16, 1926; Harry L. Boyd, Oct. 13, 1926; John E. Dorry, Sept. 26, 1928, and Carl M. Green, Feb. 7, 1930.

District Superintendent: Lt. Comdr. John S. Cole, Apr. 22, 1929.

Rear Adm. Frederick C. Billard, commandant of the Coast Guard, is not due for retirement for age until Sept. 22, 1937, when he will be retired in his present rank.

ORDERS FOR THE NAVY

Commander-in-Chief—Calvin Coolidge, President
Secretary of the Navy—Curtis D. Wilbur
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—T. Douglas Robinson
Chief of Naval Operations—Admiral E. W. Eberle

October 30, 1925

Effective October 27

Lt. Comdr. M. Griffin to VT Sqd. 2, Aircraft Sqdns., Battle Flt.
Lts. H. D. Goldy, additional duty, connection instr. & inspr. of Nav. Res., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. L. Tompkins to U.S.S. Nitro.
Lts. (j.g.) E. A. Boothe to U.S.S. New Mexico; J. S. Freeman to temp. duty under instr. chemical warfare; G. B. H. Hall to U.S.S. Maryland; A. I. Malstrom to U.S.S. Pennsylvania; S. J. Michael to U.S.S. Maryland.
Lts. (j.g.) A. K. Morehouse to U.S.S. West Virginia; A. L. Pleasants to U.S.S. Trenton; H. W. Toomey to U.S.S. Mississippi.
Ens. W. A. Graham to U.S.S. Mississippi; W. E. Guitar det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., to U.S.S. Mississippi.
Lt. Comdr. W. A. Bloodorn (M.C.), uncompleted portion ora. Aug. 29, 1925, revoked, to continue treat. Nav. Hosp., Washington, D. C.
Lts. F. P. Gardner (M.C.) to Dest. Sqdns., Battle Flt.; J. K. Gordon (M.C.) to Dest. Sqdns., Battle Flt.; J. R. Poppen (M.C.) to Battleship Divs., Battle Flt.; E. A. Sharp (M.C.) to continue treat., Nav. Hosp., New York.
Lts. P. Briggs (S.C.) to U.S.S. Vestal; H. R. Dye (S.C.) to Nav. Supply Sta., N.O.B., Hampton Rds., Va.
Lt. R. W. Truitt (Ch. C.) to U.S.S. Maryland.
Ch. Bosna, C. C. R. Christensen to U.S.S. Concomack; F. J. Davis to U.S.S. Tennessee; B. F. Singles to Rec. Ship, Charleston, S. C.; L. H. Truman to continue treat. Nav. Hosp., New York.
Bosns. J. C. Bauman to U.S.S. Rail; L. R. Kaldenbach to U.S.S. Pinola.
Ch. Gun. C. E. Smitherman to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.
Ch. Machs. A. Adams to U.S.S. Camden; O. F. Bandura to U.S.S. Wyoming; J. C. Parker to U.S.S. Chewink.
Ch. Carps. W. H. Buchanan to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; J. L. Jones to U.S.S. Trenton.
Pay Clks. R. Cisluk to U.S.S. Detroit; H. N. Walling to U.S.S. Detroit.

Effective October 28

Lt. Comdr. R. H. Grayson to Bu. of Navigation.
Lts. (j.g.) J. E. French to temp. duty, Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md.; N. B. Van Bergen to aide on staff, Comdr., Battleship Div., Battle Flt.
Lts. K. S. Farnum (S.C.) to Naval Aircraft Factory, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; F. D. Powers to U.S.S. Langley.
Ens. R. Mason, ora. Oct. 2, 1925, modified, to U.S.S. Mississippi.
Lts. M. D. Willcutts (M.C.) to Nav. Hosp., Newport, R. I.; E. L. Gray (S.C.) to U.S.S. Wyoming.
Bosn. W. E. Ramsay to continue treat., Nav. Hosp., New York.
Ch. Gun. J. F. Craig to Nav. Instr. of Ord. in Chg., Nav. Ammun. Depot, Ft. Lafayette, New York.
Ch. Machs. E. A. Healy to Naval Powder Factory, Indianhead, Md.; O. T. Miller to obs. & treat., Nav. Hosp., Washington, D. C.; F. T. Rider to U.S.S. Vestal; S. C. Seale to navy yard, N. Y.
Mach. M. B. Cartmell to Rec. Bks., Philadelphia, Pa.
Pharm. J. P. T. Bennett to U.S.S. Quail.

November 2, 1925

Effective October 29

Capt. J. Halligan to report to the Secretary of the Navy for duty and assume duty Chief of the Bu. of Engineering.
Ens. J. M. Flynn to Rec. Bks., Hampton Rds., Va.
Lt. Comdrs. E. G. Hakansson (M.C.) to Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound, Wash.; R. Hayden (M.C.) to temp. duty, 3d Nav. District, New York.
Lts. G. A. Eckert (M.C.) to Nav. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa.; C. J. McCarthy (C.C.) to Naval Aircraft Factory, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ch. Mach. E. G. Jahneke to U.S.S. Lark.
Ch. Carp. B. B. Britt, ora. Oct. 3, 1925, modified, to Nav. Prov. Grnd., Dahlgren, Va.
Carp. L. J. Larson to Inspector of Nav. Aircraft, Douglas Airplane Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.
Ch. Pay Clk. A. J. E. Charbonneau to treatment, Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.

Effective October 30

Lt. Comdrs. P. A. Baker to U.S.S. Trenton; H. E. Welte to Hydrographic Office, Navy Dept.

Lts. F. E. Kennedy to U.S.S. Pueblo; T. S. Thorne to 14th Nav. Dist.
Lt. (j.g.) C. D. Garvin to U.S.S. Chewink.
Ens. E. R. Sperry to Rec. Ship, New York.
Lt. Comdr. D. C. Walton (M.C.) to U.S.S. Seattle.
Bosn. K. C. Ingraham to U.S.S. Rigel.
Gun. B. H. Jarrett to Aircraft Sqdns., Setg. Fleet.
Pay Clk. O. Huebner to home.
A. P. C., A. L. Harris to Nav. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa.

November 4, 1925

Effective October 31

Lt. Comdr. S. R. Brandt to duty as aide comdt. 1st Nav. Dist.; P. Hendren to Bu. of Navigation; F. U. Lake to Bu. of Ord.
Lt. (j.g.) J. R. Barboro to duty U.S.S. S-37; Lt. J. J. Gaskin to U.S.S. Texas; Lt. (j.g.) F. O. Johnson to rec. ship, New York.
Lts. O. H. Small to navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.; F. F. Webster to 16th Nav. Dist.
Lts. (j.g.) C. J. Maguire to temp. duty Office Nav. Communications; R. C. Strong to U.S.S. Case.
Lt. H. H. Montgomery (M.C.) to U.S.S. Quail; Lt. (j.g.) J. M. Beall (M.C.) to resignation accepted 31 Oct. 1925.
Lts. E. M. Kenyon (D.C.) to Naval Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.; W. L. Minowitz (D.C.) to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif.
Bosn. J. C. Bauman to duty-rec. bks., Hampton Rds., Va.
Carp. C. S. Kimbrough to rec. ship, San Francisco.
Pay Clks. R. I. Baxter to rec. bks., Hampton Rds., Va.; J. L. Formans to dest. stores office, San Diego, Calif.
The following dispatch was received from C. in C., dated 10-29-25: Lt. J. W. Fowler (C.C.) to Shipbldg. at Shanghai; R. E. G. E. Wolf to VT Squad. 20, Aircraft Sqds., Asiatic.

Effective November 2

Comdr. L. Cox to command Dest. Div. 35; Lt. Comdr. E. W. Spencer to temp. duty, Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.
Lts. O. Hardison to Naval Academy; S. H. Matteson, resignation accepted 20 Jan., 1926.
Ens. E. B. Dascomb, resignation accepted 15 Dec., 1925; H. H. Dunn, resignation accepted 15 Nov., 1925; R. H. Rodgers to U.S.S. California.
Lt. Comdr. J. R. White (M.C.) to rec. bks., Hampton Rds., Va.; Lt. J. H. Kyger (S.C.) to off. in chg. Navy Motion Picture Exchange, New York.
Gun. R. W. Justice to Naval Radio Sta., Cordova, Alaska; R. E. E. T. Stone to rec. ship, Puget Sound, Wash.
Ch. Carps. J. F. Colvin to 16th Nav. Dist.; W. J. Wren to 16th Nav. Dist.
Ch. Pay Clk. R. J. Harrell to off. in chg. Commissary Store, Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport.

(Continued on page 246)

NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

November 5, 1925

The following junior officers have become eligible for promotion in various grades and ranks of the Navy:

Line.	Chaplain Corps.
R. Adm. G. C. Day	Capt. E. A. Duff
Capt. F. C. Martin	Cdr. T. L. Kirkpatrick
Comdr. J. C. Cunningham	Lt. Cdr. H. G. Gaffin
Lt. Comdr. L. B. Scott	Lt. A. deG. Vogler
Lt. W. G. Livingston	
Lt. (j.g.) D. B. Candler	

Medical Corps.

R. Adm. Albert M. D. McCormick
Capt. R. C. Holcomb
Comdr. E. L. Woods
Lt. Cdr. E. J. Lanois
Lt. Robert E. Duncan

Dental Corps.

Lt. Cdr. H. R. McCleary
Lt. Raymond D. Reid

Supply Corps.

R. Adm. T. H. Hicks
Capt. C. J. Cleborne
Cdr. H. E. Collins
Lt. Cdr. J. P. Jackson
Lt. D. W. Robinson
Lt. (j.g.) M. T. Stewart, Jr.

Construction Corps.

R. Adm. J. G. Tawressey
Capt. R. P. Schlabach
Cdr. Earl F. Enright
Lt. Cdr. H. L. Vickery
Lt. Mason D. Harris

Civil Engineer Corps.

R. Adm. F. R. Harris
Capt. Geo. A. McKay
Cdr. Greer A. Duncan
Lt. Cdr. H. C. Fischer
Lt. E. D. Miller

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(Rank of Ensign)

U. S. FLEET

Admiral S. S. Robison, Commander in Chief, U.S.S. Seattle (flagship), to Guantanamo

CORRECTED TO NOVEMBER 3, 1925

Address mail for all vessels in Pacific waters to Pacific Station via San Francisco, Calif.; vessels in Atlantic and European waters in care of Postmaster, New York City.

BATTLE FLEET

Adm. C. F. Hughes, commander in chief (flagship, Pennsylvania).

Battleship Divisions

Vice Adm. R. H. Jackson, Commander

West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, San Francisco; Arizona, Nevada, Mississippi, Idaho, New Mexico, San Pedro; Oklahoma, California, at Bremerton, Wash.
Destroyer Squadrons.—Corry, Farragut, Farenholt, Hull, Lavallette, Macdonough, Sumner, Altair, Chase, Henshaw, Doyen, Kennedy, Litchfield, McCawley, McDermut, Marcus, Melville, Meyer, Moody, Mullany, Robert Smith, Selfridge, Sinclair, Wood, Yarborough, at San Diego, Calif.; Farquhar, Decatur, J. F. Burnes, Omaha, Bremerton, Wash.; Klipper, Mervine, Melvin, Wood, Mare Island; Paul Hamilton, William Jones, Kennedy, Reno, Shirk and Sloat, Stodert, Somers, Thompson, Zeilin, San Diego, Calif.; Percival, Bremerton to San Diego, Calif.
Aircraft Squadrons.—Aroostook, at San Diego; Langley, at Mare Island, Calif.; Gannet, San Diego.
Submarine Divisions.—R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, R-6, R-7, R-9, R-10, R-8, R-11, R-12, R-13, R-14, R-15, R-16, R-17, R-18, R-19, R-20, at Pearl Harbor, T. H.
Savannah (tdr.), S-28, S-29, S-33, S-24, S-25, S-4, S-6, S-7, S-8, S-9, S-14, S-15, S-16, S-17, S-26, S-27, at Mare Island, Calif.
Argonne, at Mare Island, Calif.; V-1, at Portsmouth, N. H.; V-2, at Provincetown, Mass.

BASE FORCE

Rear Adm. George R. Marvel, Commander.

Procyon (F.), at San Pedro.

Mine Squadron 2.—Burns, Ludlow, Whippoorwill, Lahaina, T. H.; Tanager, Tutuila, Samoa.

Train Squadron 1.—Antares, at Guantanamo; Brazos, Guantanamo; Bridge, at Guantanamo; Mercy, Guantanamo; Vestal, Block Island.

Train Squadron 2.—Arctic, at San Pedro; Cuyama, Kanawha, at Mare Island; Medusa, at San Pedro; Relief, at San Diego; Neches, at San Pedro.

FORCES IN ATLANTIC

SCOUTING FLEET

Vice Adm. J. S. McKean, Commander.

Battleship Division

Utah, New York, Wyoming, Guantanamo; Arkansas, at Philadelphia, Pa.; Florida, at Boston, Mass.; Texas, at Norfolk, Va.
Light Cruiser Divisions.—Cincinnati, Detroit, Milwaukee, Raleigh, at Guantanamo; Marblehead, Memphis, Richmond, Trenton, Guantanamo, Cuba.
Destroyer Squadrons.—Concord (F.), Barker, Billingsley, Borie, Breck, Converse, Dallas, Dale, Dobbin, Flusser, Hopkins, Hatfield, Humphreys, Isherwood, J. D. Edwards, Kane, Lawrence, Lardner, Putnam, Reid, Sharkey, Toucey, Whit-

MARINE CORPS ORDERS

Maj. Gen. Comdt. J. A. Lejeune

October 29, 1925

Second Lt. K. L. Moses to m.b., Quantico, Va.

No orders were announced.

October 31, 1925

No orders were announced.

November 2, 1925

Cpts. M. Cox to m.b., Quantico, Va.; G. L. Gloeckner, G. E. Hayes and J. F. Talbot to m.b., Quantico, Va.
Capt. J. B. Wilson to m.b., Quantico, Va.

November 3, 1925

No orders were announced.

November 4, 1925

The following officers were promoted to the grades indicated: Maj. H. K. Pickett, Capt. H. S. Hausmann, Jr., H. N. Kenyon and J. C. McQueen.

Marine Corps Reserve

First Lt. A. N. Parker, M.C.R., on November 5, 1925, assigned to active duty for training at m.b., Quantico, Va., and on December 5, 1925, relieved from active duty.

ney, at Guantanamo, Cuba; Case, Tracy, Norfolk; Barry, Brooks, New York Yard; Worden, Philadelphia; Bainbridge, Childs, Goff, King, Reuben James, McFarland, Overton, J. K. Paulding, Sturtevant, Williamson, at Guantanamo; Smith-Thompson, Whipple, at Norfolk; Gilmer, to New York; Sands, New York Yard.
Aircraft Squadrons.—Wright, at Norfolk, Va.; Patoka, Port au Prince, Haiti; Sandpiper, at Hampton Roads; Teal, at New York, N. Y.

CONTROL FORCE

Rear Adm. H. H. Christy.

U.S.S. Camden (F.), at Boston, Mass.
Mine Squadron 1.—Shawmut, Annapolis, Md.; Maury, Mahan, Lark, Mallard, at Boston, Mass.
Submarine Divisions.—N-1, N-3, S-1, S-3, New London; S-49, S-50, Bushnell (F.), S-12, at New London, Conn.; S-10, S-13, S-11, at Portsmouth, N. H.; S-18, S-20, at New London; S-19, S-21, S-22, S-23, at Portsmouth, N. H.; O-1, O-2, O-3, O-7, O-8, O-9, O-10, O-4, O-6, at Coco Solo, C. Z.; S-42, S-43, S-44, S-45, S-46, to Kingston, Jamaica; S-47, at New London, Conn.

U. S. ASIATIC FLEET

Adm. C. S. Williams, Commander-in-Chief.

Flagship, Huron.

Send mail to Asiatic Station via Postmaster, Seattle, Wash.

Abarenda at Amoy; Asheville, at Amoy; Elcano, at Ichang; Gen. Alava, Isabel, at Hankow, China; Jason, at Olongapo, P. I.; Huron, at Shanghai; Monocacy, at Ansonia, China; Palos, to Luchow; Pangang, Hong Kong; Pecos, to Amoy; Penguin, at Hankow, China; Pigeon, at Nanking; Sacramento, Swatow; Villalobos, at Changsha, China; Helena, Canton, China; Heron, Olongapo, P. I.

Destroyer Squadron.—Black Hawk at Manila, P. I.; Bulmer, Edsall, Ford, Hulbert, at Manila, P. I.; McCormick, Noa, at Manila, P. I.; Parrott, at Manila; Paul Jones, Peary, at Manila, P. I.; Pillsbury, Pope, Preble, Pruitt, Sicard, Truxton, Wm. B. Preston, at Manila, P. I.; Simpson, McLeish, to Shanghai; Stewart, Manila, P. I.

Submarine Division.—Beaver (tdr.), at Cavite, P. I.; S-30, S-31, S-32, S-34, S-35, at Cavite, P. I.; Canopus (tdr.), S-36, S-37, S-38, S-39, S-40, S-41, at Manila, P. I.

Mine Detachment.—Rizal (F.), at Shanghai; Bittern, Cavite, P. I.; Finch, at Cavite, P. I.; Hart, at Shanghai, China.

NAVAL FORCES, EUROPE

Vice Adm. Roger Welles, Commander.

Pittsburgh (F.), Gibraltar; Scorpion, at Trieste, Italy; Bruce, Gibraltar; Chas. Ausburne, Osborne, at Gibraltar; Coghlan, Lamson, at Alexandria, Egypt; Preston, at Gibraltar.

MISCELLANEOUS

Chaumont, Honolulu to San Francisco; Henderson, Balboa to San Diego; Mayflower, Washington, D. C.; T-3, Portsmouth, N. H.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON

Send mail in care of Postmaster, N. Y. City, Denver, Galveston, at Balboa, C. Z.; Cleveland, Guantanamo; Rochester, at Arica, Chile; Tulsa, at Cristobal, C. Z.

Oct. 29.—Second Lt. K. L. Moses to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Nov. 2.—Capt. M. Cox, G. L. Gloeckner, G. E. Hayes, J. F. Talbot, and J. B. Wilson to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Nov. 4.—The following officers were promoted to the grades indicated: Maj. H. K. Pickett, Capt. H. S. Hausmann, Capt. F. R. Armstrong, 1st Lt. W. M. McKelvey, Jr., 1st Lt. H. N. Kenyon, 1st Lt. J. C. McQueen.

Marine Corps Reserve

First Lt. A. N. Parker, M.C.R., on Nov. 5 assigned for training at M.B., Quantico, Va., to Dec. 5.

U.S.M.C. PROMOTION STATUS

November 5, 1925

Commissioned. Will make number in grade indicated on next vacancy.

Col. Wm. C. Harlow	Col. Norman C. Burton
1st Lt. W. M. Small	1st Lt. R. B. Farrahman
Maj. Harry K. Pickett	Maj. John B. Sebrer
Capt. Henry S. Hausmann	Capt. Albert B. Sage
1st Lt. Wm. N. McKelvey, Jr.	1st Lt. James M. Smith

GREETINGS FROM ACROSS THE SEA.—LONDON.—We have read with interest that our esteemed American contemporary, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, has changed hands again, and has now been acquired by Mr. John Callan O'Laughlin, formerly assistant to the chairman of the Shipping Board. He has no simple task to maintain the high standard reached in the past by the JOURNAL, but there can be no question of his qualifications for what lies ahead, and in his effort Mr. O'Laughlin has our sincere good wishes for success. Among the messages of good will which have reached him on his purchase of the paper are two from Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., and Mr. Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy. The new publisher announces his intention, in fighting the battle of the Services, of pestering every official or Senator or Member who fails to supply their necessities. He also promises to cater specially for women readers, who are as keenly interested in the Services as their men folk. There should be much to look forward to in future issues of the JOURNAL.—FROM THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE GAZETTE.

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PERSONALS
ENGAGEMENTS

SOCIETY

WEDDINGS
BIRTHS

PERSONALS

Mrs. Walter R. Gherardi, wife of Capt. Gherardi, aide to the Secretary of the Navy, recently entertained at luncheon at her home in Washington for her debutante daughter, Miss Neville Gherardi. Among the guests were Miss Suzette Dewey, daughter of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Charles S. Dewey; Miss Rosamond Reed, daughter of Senator and Mrs. David A. Reed; Miss Anne Butler, daughter of Associate Justice and Mrs. Pierce Butler; Miss Lydia Archbold, daughter of Mrs. Ann Archbold, and Miss Eleanor Wilson, daughter of Mrs. Clarence Wilson.

Capt. Harry Martel Gwynn, U.S.A., Military Attache, and Mrs. Gwynn, entertained recently at their chalet in Pamplona, Guatemala City, at a The Dansant for the visiting Salvadorean aviators, the Secretary of War and other officials of the Guatemalan Army.

Mrs. Marie S. Hillard, wife of Lt. F. A. Hillard, Inf., U.S.A., has been admitted as a patient to Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Capt. F. D. Berrien, U.S.N., and Mrs. Berrien have taken the house of the Rev. D. P. Birnie, at 1711 Nineteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. Capt. Berrien is a member of present Army War College Class.

The Navy Relief Ball, which is the "Thanksgiving Ball" of Washington, will be held Thanksgiving night at the New Willard. Mrs. Edward Eberle, wife of Adm. Eberle, the Chief of Naval Operations, is the chairman of the ball committee, and her secretary is Miss Marguerite Brown. Mrs. Eberle has invited the following Navy women to form her committee: Mrs. Benjamin Hutchison and Mrs. John Lejeune, vice-chairmen; Mrs. William Leahy, Mrs. George Barnett, Mrs. Alfred Johnson, and Mrs. Emory Land.

Miss Rosemary Doyle, daughter of Mrs. James G. Doyle, of Annapolis, and the late Capt. Doyle, U.S.N., Ret., has returned home after several weeks' visit as the guest of Lt. and Mrs. Charles R. Brown, U.S.N., at their quarters at the naval base, Hampton Roads, Va.

Mrs. Straub, widow of Col. Oscar Itin Straub, U.S.A., and her mother, Mrs. E. Van A. Andruss, are spending the winter at the Henrietta Towers Hotel, Miami, Fla. Mrs. Straub's two sons, Oscar and Theodore, are in business in Miami.

Mrs. Herbert O'Leary, wife of Maj. O'Leary, U.S.A., was hostess at a bridge luncheon Oct. 28, at the Columbia Country Club, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Frear, wife of the Hon. James Frear of Wisconsin, and Mrs. Adna Wilde, wife of Maj. Wilde, U.S.A., stationed at Walter Reed Hospital, were guests of honor.

The House Committee of the Officers' Club of the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., of which Comdr. Bruce R. Ware, U.S.N., was chairman, arranged a very elaborate dinner dance for Hallowe'en. There were about two hundred in attendance.

Mrs. Josephine Graff entertained with a large musical in honor of the return of Mrs. Chapplelear, wife of Col. Louis S. Chapplelear, U.S.A., to Chicago. Mrs. Ricker recited and Mrs. Byfield was soloist. More than one hundred guests were seated in the lake-view dining room of the Chicago Beach Hotel. Around these seats were grouped many tables lovely in autumn tints, at each of which an old friend of Mrs. Chapplelear's presided as hostess during the luncheon that followed the music. Mrs. Graff extended her hospitality to a large number of Army women, among whom were Mmes. Graves, Guerin, Hickock, Smith, McCloskey and Ball.

Vice - Adm. Richard H. Jackson, U.S.N., commanding the Battleship Division now in San Francisco, accompanied by members of his staff, paid an official call on Maj. Gen. Charles T. Menoher, U.S.A., Commanding General, 9th Corps Area, Oct. 28, at San Francisco. Admiral Jackson was saluted by a battalion of the 30th Infantry.

Col. George L. Byroade, U.S.A., his wife and his son Jack, were among the passengers who arrived at San Francisco, Nov. 4, from Manila.

Ralph Talbot, III, son of Maj. and Mrs. Ralph Talbot, Jr., U.S.A., Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., who was operated upon Oct. 28, is recovering.

Capt. Hon. Arthur Stopford, new British naval attache, was presented to the Secretary of the Navy at the Navy

(Continued on page 246)

ENGAGEMENTS

Fisher — Droosten. — Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Wilhelm Droosten, of New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eda Wilhelm Droosten, to Lt. Henry Granville Fisher, A.S., U.S.A., son of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Albert Fisher, of Los Angeles, Calif. Lt. Fisher is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., Class of 1923, and is stationed at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex. The wedding will take place in December.

McGowan — Schoeffel. — The wedding of Capt. Donald W. McGowan, of Orange, N. J., and Miss Helen M. Schoeffel, of Bridgeport, Conn., will take place in the latter city Nov. 14, 1925. Miss Schoeffel is the eldest daughter of Col. John B. Schoeffel, who is a veteran of the Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, Boxer Rebellion and World War. Capt. McGowan is adjutant of the 113th Infantry Regiment, N.J.N.G.

Strauss — Loeb. — Mr. and Mrs. Magnus S. Haas, of Cleveland, Ohio, announce the engagement of their daughter, Adaline Barbara Loeb, to Mr. Arthur K. Strauss, also of Cleveland. Miss Loeb is the daughter of the late Col. Abraham U. Loeb, 9th U. S. Inf.

Claybrook — Drummond. — The engagement of 2d Lt. John H. Claybrook, U.S.A., to Miss Lorraine Drummond, of Flushing, R. I., has been announced. Miss Drummond is a graduate of the Teachers' College, Columbia University,

(Continued on page 246)

WEDDINGS

Kraft — Robinson. — Lt. James Barry Kraft, 15th F.A., U.S.A., and Miss Lucille Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Noble Robinson, of Kansas City, Mo., were married in the presence of the immediate family and a few intimate friends Oct. 21, 1925, at St. Anthony Hotel, San Antonio, Tex., J. Stuart Pearce officiating. The bride wore a Paris model of gray crepe remaine with hat of rose felt and accessories of gray. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. After the ceremony a breakfast of exquisite appointments was served. Lt. and Mrs. Kraft are at home in Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Clarke — Galbraith. — Comdr. Gilbert Smith Galbraith, U.S.N., and Mrs. Galbraith announce the marriage of their daughter, Helen Peirce, to Mr. Alexander Vinton Clarke on Oct. 24, 1925, at Germantown, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke will be at home after Dec. 1 at the Wood-Norton, Germantown.

French — Falkenstein. — Lt. (j.g.) John Edmund French, U.S.N., and Miss Marian Ray Falkenstein were married

(Continued on page 246)

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BIRTHS

Echols.—Lt. Marion P. Echols, U.S.A., and Mrs. Echols are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son, Marion P., Jr., Oct. 1, 1925. Lt. Echols is stationed at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

Harding.—Capt. Read B. Harding, U.S.A., and Mrs. Harding announce the birth of a son at Tripler General Hospital, Hawaii, on Sept. 24, 1925.

Rudd.—Born to Maj. A. G. Rudd, U.S.A., Ret., and Mrs. Rudd a daughter, on Oct. 21, 1925, at New York, N. Y.

Stickley.—Lt. and Mrs. Douglas Penn Stickley, U.S.N., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son at the Polyclinic Hospital on Nov. 1, 1925. Mrs. Stickley was Julia Ward Howe Hall, and the baby is the first great-grandchild of Julia Ward Howe, author of the Battle Hymn of the Republic.

Woody.—Lt. G. A. Woody, O.D., U.S.A., and Mrs. Woody announce the birth of a son, Robert Harris, on Oct. 3, 1925, at Philadelphia.

Wynkoop.—Lt. Thomas P. Wynkoop, Jr., Construction Corps, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wynkoop announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Ransom, on Oct. 15, (Continued on page 246)

OBITUARIES

Announcements of deaths should be addressed to Editorial Office, Army and Navy Journal, 1523 L St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

D'Isay.—Capt. Isaac D'Isay, a gallant veteran of the Civil and Indian Wars, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. Evans Lippincott, 320 Resor Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 19, 1925. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Isaac D'Isay.

Capt. D'Isay enlisted at the outbreak of the Civil War as a private in Co. A, 14th Ohio Volunteers, participating in many battles. He reenlisted in the 18th Infantry, Regular Army, Sept. 24, 1861, and was promoted to sergeant major. In the Battle of Chancellorsville he was captured by the Confederates and imprisoned. He escaped but was recaptured by the aid of bloodhounds.

For gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Stone River and Chancellorsville he was appointed a second lieutenant in the 18th Infantry and promoted to captain in the 27th Infantry in 1867. He was honorably discharged from the service on his own application, July 15, 1870. During the War with Spain Capt. D'Isay volunteered his services, and was appointed a captain in commissary of Volunteers and was honorably discharged May 12, 1899.

Beebe.—Born to Capt. Lewis C. Beebe, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Beebe, a son, James McRae, on Oct. 17, 1925, at Station Hospital, Ft. Benning, Ga. The infant died on Oct. 19, 1925. Mrs. Beebe was formerly Dorothy McRae.

Secor.—Mrs. Elbert O. Secor died at her home, Ossining, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1925. She was the mother of Mrs. Harry L. King, wife of Maj. King, C.A.C., U.S.A., and Mrs. Robert W. Clark, Jr., wife of Maj. Clark, U.S.A., Ret.

Agnus.—Gen. Felix Agnus, for many years publisher of the Baltimore American, and who had a picturesque career under Napoleon III, under Garibaldi, and in the Union Army during the Civil War, died in Baltimore, Md., Oct. (Continued on page 246)

Memorials at Arlington

We specialize in designing and erecting memorials (monuments, mausoleums, tablets) in Arlington and other national and private cemeteries throughout the country. Illustrated booklet "J" sent free on request.

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MAJOR GENERAL POORE, U.S.A., WANTS QUALITY RECRUITING.—Maj. Gen. B. A. Poore, U.S.A., commanding the 7th Corps Area, has just issued a communication impressing upon his command the necessity of "Quality Recruiting." As soon as a recruit is received by an organization, its commander will at once inquire into the antecedents of the recruit, and if it appears that the man will not make a desirable soldier, steps will be taken to discharge him at the first opportunity. General Poore states that the foregoing is necessary in view of the large increase in courts-martial in the corps area. If large numbers of recruits accepted by the Recruiting Service are subsequently discharged as unsuitable, General Poore points out it will be a severe reflection on the Recruiting Service.

"Quality is primary, quantity secondary for this corps area," says General Poore. "Only quality applicants," he continues, "will be enlisted. If this can be coupled with quantity, well and good."

"The corps area motto of 'Quality Plus Quantity,' General Poore concludes, 'is still our motto, but concentration will be made on quality—at all cost; quantity only when including quality.'"

PORTLAND (OREG.) CHAPTER RESERVE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Portland, Oreg., chapter of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States at a recent meeting elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Maj. Thomas W. Gillard, Inf-Res, president; 1st Lt. James W. Welsh, Inf-Res, vice-president; Capt. David M. Williams, Inf-Res, secretary; Maj. Robert M. Alton, AG-Res, treasurer. Seventy-five officers, representing every branch of the Service, were present, constituting the largest attendance experienced in the history of the chapter. The retiring officers were given a vote of thanks for their efficient work. The chapter will hold its first military ball this season at the Multnomah Hotel. The officers of the Regular Army in Portland and Vancouver Barracks and the officers of the National Guard in Portland will be the guests of the Reserve Officers.

The Oregon-Washington Branch of the Leavenworth Lecture Course for National Guard and Reserve Officers, being conducted by Col. F. T. Arnold, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., 96th Division, will be held in conjunction with the meeting of the Reserve Officers. The first of these conferences was conducted by Maj. G. J. Gonser, Inf., D.O.L., the Division Adjutant. These conferences will be held semimonthly, and the large attendance at the first one indicates a lively interest in the work.

Col. Frederick M. Jones, Cav., D.O.L., has reported for duty with the 96th Division and will take charge of the Seattle branch office. He takes the place of Lt. Col. R. E. Fisher, Cav., who has been assigned to recruiting duty at Newark, N. J.

CENSUS UNFAIR TO CAPITAL, SAYS MAJ. MADDUX.—"Recent census reports, based on previous ratio growth, which give Washington an approximate population slightly under a half million, are unfair to the Capital," says Maj. H. C. Maddux, former Service man, now a Washington realtor. "I believe a census of the city and suburbs here would show at least 700,000 population. Washington soon will have a million population."

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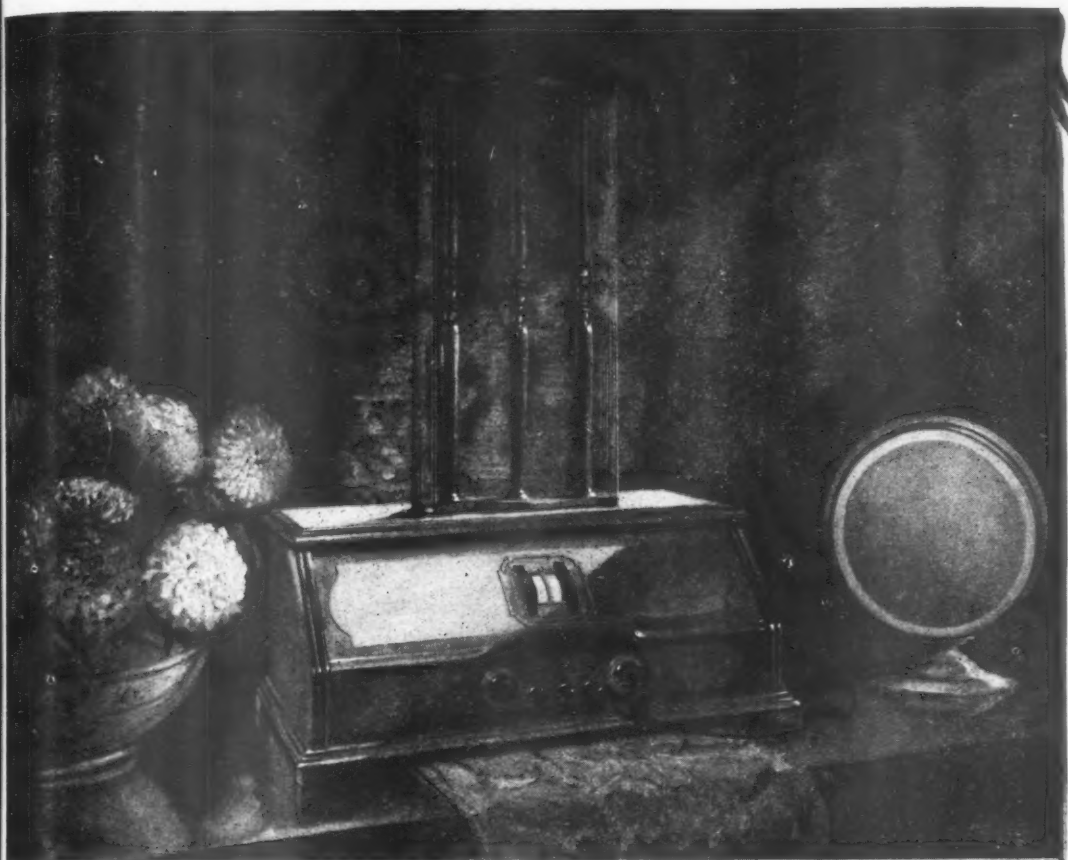
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Capt. and Mrs. Clewell spent the last few days of their stay at Fort Monmouth with Capt. and Mrs. Richard Moran.

Miss Grace Grover is a house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hall T. Glessner. Mrs. Richard Moran recently entertained with two tables of bridge in honor of Miss Grace Grover.



Radiola 25 (pictured above with Loudspeaker Model 100), a six tube uni-control Super-Heterodyne, that uses the new power tube. It has space in the cabinet for dry batteries, but can be used with Loudspeaker 104 without batteries. With 6 Radiotrons, but without loudspeaker \$165

New principles in radio developed by RCA

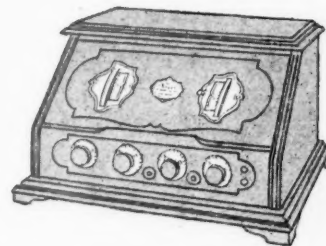
THE new Radiolas, embodying new principles of radio reception, are not only the product of RCA, but have behind them as well, the research facilities, the engineering and manufacturing skill of General Electric and Westinghouse. They meet, with new standards of achievement, *all five fundamentals* of good radio reception:

1. **Quality of tone**—New Radiotrons and new RCA Loudspeakers mean perfection of tone never before achieved.
2. **Volume of tone**—The new Radiotrons make possible tremendously greater volume of tone.
3. **Selectivity**—The Super-Heterodyne is known to be the most selective set on the market, and this selectivity has been carried to an even greater degree of exactness.
4. **Range**—Power amplification has brought *improved distance reception*.
5. **Simplicity**—The new uni-control system at last brings single control operation to complete, practical success. And some of the new Radiolas can be operated entirely on the house current without batteries—a final step in a series of achievements that put radio today many strides ahead.



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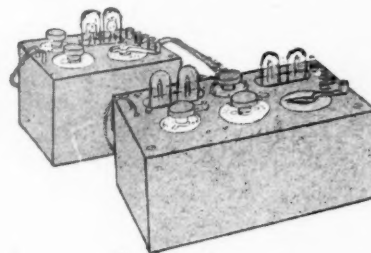
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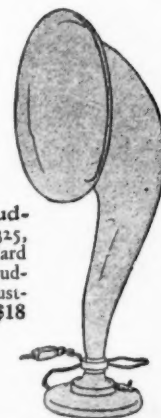


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CORPS AREA AND DEPARTMENT ORDERS

1ST CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Boston, Mass.

MAJ. GEN. A. W. BREWSTER, COMDR.
Col. C. D. Roberts, Chief of Staff.

Sgt. J. L. Bridge, D.E.M.L., sgt.-instr., 192d F.A., Danbury, Conn., assigned to duty as sgt.-instr., F.A., Mass. N. G.
Sgt. F. A. Horner, D.E.M.L., sgt.-instr., F.A., Mass. N. G., Allston, assigned to duty as sgt.-instr., 192d F.A., Conn. N. G.
Sgt. J. H. Tilson, Q.M.C., to Walter Reed Hospital, for treatment.
Leaves.—Two months, Nov. 12, to 1st Lt. T. E. Winstead, 5th Inf., Ft. Williams, Me.

2D CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y.

MAJ. GEN. C. P. SUMMERALL, COMDR.
Col. Berkeley Enoch, Chief of Staff.

First Lt. J. R. Wessely, Q.M.C., Ft. Jay, N. Y., assigned to 1st Div.
Leaves.—One month and 15 days, Nov. 20, to Lt. Col. A. B. Sloan, Inf. (D.O.L.). Three months, Jan. 16, 1926, to Capt. A. R. Ives, F.A. (D.O.L.). Two months to 2d Lt. E. C. Applegate, 65th Inf., Dec. 18. One month and 15 days, Nov. 14, to Wmnt. Officer B. Cheesman, U.S.A.

3D CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Baltimore, Md.

MAJ. GEN. DOUGLAS MacARTHUR, COMDR.
Col. G. McD. Weeks, Acting Chief of Staff.

Col. P. T. Hayne, Adj. General's Dept., in addition to other duties detailed as C.O., Hdqrs. Detach., vice Maj. T. M. Spaulding, Adj. General's Dept., relieved.
Maj. R. H. Hannum, O.D., Aberdeen Proving Ground, to Walter Reed Hospital for treatment.
Capt. H. L. Bennett, Jr., in addition to other duties to command 16th Sig. Ser. Co., relieving Capt. E. Williamson, S.C.
Leaves.—One month and 21 days to 2d Lt. D. McLean, C.A.C., Nov. 14. Two months to 2d Lt. F. J. Woods, C.A.C., Nov. 10.

4TH CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.

MAJ. GEN. JOHNSON HAGOOD, COMDR.
Col. T. W. Darragh, Chief of Staff.

Leaves.—Three months to Capt. R. Malcolm, Med. Corps, on arrival in U. S. from foreign

service. Three months to 1st Lt. F. H. Kohloss, C.E., D.O.L., Nov. 26. One month and 15 days to 1st Lt. C. H. Martin, Cav., D.O.L., Nov. 14. Two months and 15 days, Nov. 24, to 2d Lt. K. E. Webber, 13th C.A.

5TH CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Ft. Hayes, Columbus, Ohio.

MAJ. GEN. ROBT. L. HOWZE, COMDR.
Col. T. E. Merrill, Chief of Staff.

Col. H. A. Allen, Inf., D.O.L., to Columbus, Ohio, for duty.
Capt. F. Daring, Inf., D.O.L., instr., O. N. G., detailed instr., Combined Div. Hdqrs. Co. and Div. Hdqrs. Detach., 37th Div., O. N. G.
Capt. L. W. Foy, 11th Inf., Ft. Benj. Harrison, to Walter Reed Hospital for treatment.

6TH CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

MAG. GEN. WM. S. GRAVES, COMDR.
Col. R. E. Wyllie, Chief of Staff.

Maj. A. G. Gillespie, O.D., in addition to other duties, detailed as the Corps Area Recreation Officer and Corps Area Athletic Officer, vice Lt. Col. H. M. Nelly, Inf., D.O.L., relieved.

7TH CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Omaha, Nebr.

MAJ. GEN. B. A. POORE, COMDR.
Col. H. A. Eaton, Chief of Staff.

First Lt. T. H. Christian, Inf., was announced, Oct. 15, as aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. B. A. Poore, stationed at Omaha.
First Lt. T. H. Christian, Inf., in addition to other duties, detailed as Corps Area athletic officer.
Leaves.—Three months, with authority to go beyond U. S., to Col. W. D. Ryther, 22d Inf., on relief from duty at Ft. McPherson, Ga.

9TH CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

MAJ. GEN. C. T. MENOHER, COMDR.
Col. A. V. P. Anderson, Chief of Staff.

Col. L. M. Nuttman, Inf. (D.O.L.), assigned to duty as city recruiting officer, San Francisco.
Leaves.—Two months, Nov. 16, to Capt. A. F. Herold, A.S. (D.O.L.), 104th (Frontier) Div., Org. Res., Salt Lake City. One month and 25

days, Nov. 15, to 2d Lt. G. B. Finnegan, Jr., 63d C.A., Camp Ruckman, Santa Cruz, Calif. Three months, Dec. 1, to Wmnt. Officer J. W. Corcoran, Crissy Field, Calif.

HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT

Headquarters, Honolulu, H. T.

MAJ. GEN. E. M. LEWIS, COMDR.
Col. A. G. Lott, Chief of Staff.

Maj. W. D. White, D.C., assigned to Tripler Gen. Hospital, Honolulu, for duty.
First Lt. R. S. Mackie, 2th Inf., Schofield Barracks, assigned to Hdqrs. & Military Police Co., Hawaiian Div., for duty.
Tech. Sgt. J. H. Smith, 74th Ord. Co., Hawaiian Ord. Depot, on detached service with Detachment 74th Ord. Co., Ft. Kamehameha, for duty.
Tech. Sgt. A. G. Wooden, O.D., 11th Ord. Co., Schofield Barracks, transferred to Detachment 74th Ord. Co., Ft. Ruger, for duty.
Leaves.—Three months and three days to Col. W. Kelly, Jr., Adj. General's Dept., Dec. 1. Leave to Maj. F. T. Colby, 11th F.A., Schofield Barracks, extended one month.

PANAMA CANAL DEPARTMENT

Headquarters,

Quarry Heights, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.

MAJ. GEN. W. D. LASSITER, COMDR.
Col. James A. Woodruff, Chief of Staff.

Lt. Col. C. C. Leasure, 18th Inf. Brig., to Walter Reed Hospital for treatment.
Capt. C. W. Ford, A.S. (D.O.L.), Boston, announced as executive officer for all Air Service units of Non-Divisional Group, Org. Res., 1st Corps Area.
Leaves.—Two months to 1st Lt. O. E. Johnston, Inf., Nov. 20.

ORDERS TO RESERVES

The following are orders issued from the various Corps Areas and Departments, relating to Reserve officers:

2d Corps Area

First Lt. H. Bloch, Med., assigned to Gen. Hospital No. 84, Elizabeth Gen. Hospital and Dispensary, Elizabeth, N. J., as medical ward officer.

The following Engineer, Reserve Corps officers are attached to 98th Division:
Second Lts. T. B. Bieber and G. T. Gilman.
The following Reserve Corps officers are assigned and attached as indicated below:

Assigned to 98th Division—1st Lt. H. Blake, Inf. 491st Engineers Railway Battalion (Zone of Communication)—Capt. G. M. Murray, Engr.; Capt. E. E. Root, Engr.; 1st Lt. J. A. Kron, Engr.; 1st Lt. F. T. James, Engr.; 1st Lt. W. H. Stadelman, Engr. 342d Engineer Regiment, G.S. XII Corps—Maj. F. Willett, Engr. General Hospital No. 23, Buffalo, N. Y.—Col. W. B. Reid, Med., as C.O., Convalescent Camp Hospital Center No. 6, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Lt. Col. G. B. Campbell, Med., as C.O.

3d Corps Area

Maj. W. L. Hazard, Inf., assigned to 317 Inf. First Lt. W. D. Clarke, F.A., assigned to 314th F.A.

First Lt. H. I. Lamb, Inf., assigned to 318th Inf.

First Lt. A. J. McBride, Inf., assigned to 318th Inf.

First Lt. C. J. Edwards, Dent., assigned to 33d Evacuation Hospital, Fourth Army, as dental surgeon.

Second Lt. G. H. Crosby, Jr., Cav., attached for training to 62d Cav. Div.

The following Reserve officers are assigned or attached to units of Organized Reserves:
Assigned to 80th Division—Col. E. E. Goodwyn, Inf.; Lt. Col. L. E. Schucker, Inf.; 1st Lt. J. E. Grainger, Inf.; 1st Lt. I. B. Simon, Inf.; 1st Lt. W. J. Stannard, Inf.

Second Lt. R. F. Berry, Jr., Inf.; 2d Lt. W. C. Denny, Inf.; 2d Lt. J. G. Douglas, Inf.; 2d Lt. W. W. Dunn, Inf.; 2d Lt. F. I. Godshalk, Inf.; Capt. H. E. Snyder, Chap.; 1st Lt. W. Y. Duncan, F.A.

Attached to 80th Division—2d Lt. J. W. Boston, Inf.; 2d Lt. C. B. Funk, Inf.

Attached to 3d Coast Artillery District—2d Lt. H. R. Stewart, C.A.

6th Corps Area

Maj. N. M. Coe, F.A., assigned to 497 F.A. Regiment.

Capt. E. C. Fox, Dent., assigned to 17th Gen. Hospital as Chief of Dent. Ser.

First Lt. J. W. Ferrin, Med., assigned to 108th Gen. Hospital as surgical ward officer.

The following Reserve officers are assigned to 311th Motor Repair Company, Interior Installations, Cicero, Ill.:

Maj. N. M. Coe, F.A., assigned to 497th F.A. Regiment.

Capt. E. C. Fox, Dent., assigned to 17th Gen. Hospital as Chief of Dent. Ser.

First Lt. J. W. Ferrin, Med., assigned to 108th Gen. Hospital as surgical ward officer.

The following Reserve officers are assigned to 311th Motor Repair Company, Interior Installations, Cicero, Ill.:

Capt. N. J. Smith, Q.M.; 2d Lt. G. E. Curran, Q.M.; 2d Lt. John S. Briggs, Q.M.; 2d Lt. W. F. Kalisz, Q.M.; 2d Lt. J. G. Harding, Q.M.; 2d Lt. W. F. Lathrop, Q.M.

The following Reserve officers are attached to 311th Motor Repair Company:

Second Lt. H. L. Pagett, Q.M.; 2d Lt. E.

Pettes, Q.M.; 2d Lt. W. G. Wood, Q.M.; 2d Lt. G. Woods, Q.M.

Leaves.—One month and five days, Nov. 27, to Maj. D. Halford, G.S., Chicago. Three months, Dec. 24, to 2d Lt. C. D. McAllister, A.S., Selfridge Field, Mich. Leave to 1st Lt. L. C. Hurd, A.S., extended one month.

7th Corps Area

Maj. H. S. Crawford, Med., attached to Hdqrs. 322d Cav., Des Moines, Iowa.

First Lt. H. E. Stedman, Sig., assigned to 66th Sig. Troop, Special Troops, 66th Cav. Div., Omaha, Nebr.

The following Reserve officers are assigned to units of 66th Cav. Div. as indicated:

To Troop E, 322d Cav., Minneapolis, Minn.—Capt. D. Doyle, Cav., Troop G, 14th Cav., Ft. Des Moines, Iowa. To Troop F, 322d Cav., St. Paul, Minn.—Capt. W. C. Brower, Cav., Clark, S. Dak.

9th Corps Area

Maj. J. F. Clark, Med., assigned to Hdqrs. 388th Engr. Gen. Ser. Regt., C. Z., as regimental surgeon.

The following Reserve officers are assigned as indicated:

Col. F. C. Wiser, Med., assigned to Gen. Hospital No. 144, Zone of Interior, as C.O. 1st Lt. R. F. Bennett, Dent., assigned to 83d Evacuation Hospital, 3d Army, as dental surgeon.

The following Reserve officers are assigned to Gen. Hospital No. 50, Communications Zone, and to the positions as indicated after their names:

Maj. R. T. Burke, Med., as assistant to Chief of Surgical Service; Maj. W. E. Lowrie, Dent., as Chief of Dent. Ser.; Capt. J. A. Lybecker, Q.M., as Q.M.; 1st Lt. H. Bergen, Chap., as chaplain.

Second Lt. R. S. Holtzman, Inf., assigned to 91st Div., for instructions.

The following Reserve officers are assigned to unit as indicated below and to positions as indicated after their respective names:

General Hospital No. 46, Communications Zone—Col. T. M. Joyce, Med., as Chief of Surgical Service; Maj. L. Selling, Med., as assistant to Chief of Medical Service.

General Hospital, No. 140, Zone of Interior—Col. J. M. Lacey, Med., as C.O.; Col. W. F. Wessels, Med., as Chief of Medical Service; 1st Lt. C. R. Johnson, Med., as roentgenologist; Capt. H. E. Straub, Dent., dental surgeon.

81st Evacuation Hospital, 3d Army—1st Lt. W. E. MacPherson, Med., as surgical ward officer; 1st Lt. D. A. Schmidt, Med., as surgical ward officer.

84th Evacuation Hospital, 3d Army—Maj. F. E. Butler, Med., as roentgenologist; 1st Lt. I. M. Wooley, Med., as medical ward officer.

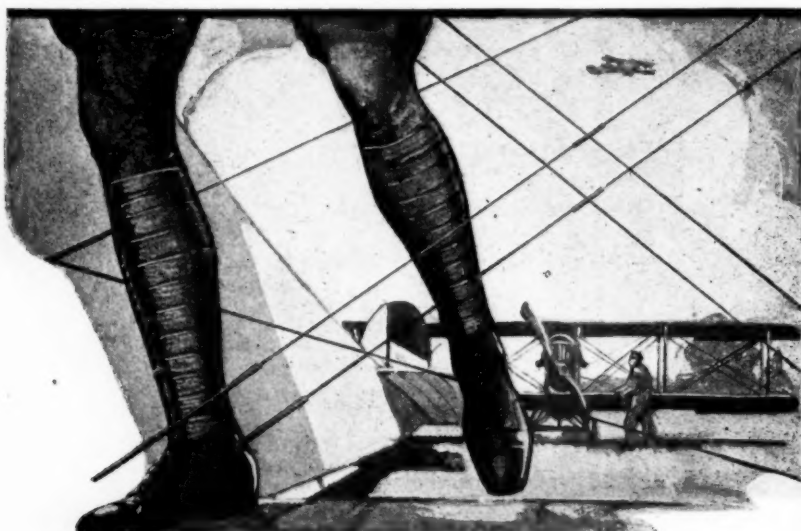
66th Surgical Hospital, 3d Army—1st Lt. E. J. Barker, M.A., as adjutant, detachment commander and Evacuation officer.

67th Surgical Hospital, 3d Army—1st Lt. C. W. Giegerich, M.A., as registrar, Co. Detachments of Patients.

MISSOURI NATIONAL GUARD AIR SQUADRON.—The Air Squadron of the Missouri National Guard, with headquarters at St. Louis, is keeping pace with aircraft progress and is growing in importance. In recently discussing the development of the air squadron of Missouri, the only National Guard air squadron in the 35th Division, Adj. Gen. Frank M. Rumbold said in part:

"The Air Service of the National Guard of Missouri is allowed \$1,050 per month for mechanics. The members are required to spend a certain number of hours in the air per month and are encouraged to exceed this minimum limit. In order that the public may be educated to the value of the airplane service, and the safety thereof, airplane units of the Regular Army, National Guard and the Reserve Corps are not only authorized but urged to take up national, state and city officials, and also citizens who are interested in the development of aviation.

"One great advantage of an efficient Air Service organization was apparent at the camp of the National Guard at Nevada, Mo., in August last. An Army officer suddenly developed eye trouble which might have meant a serious brain involvement. To have sent this officer to the Ft. Leavenworth hospital by the next available train would have meant a delay of 16 hours. As the Air Squadron was in camp the officer was immediately put in a plane, and in 1 1/4 hours was in the hospital at Ft. Leavenworth, was examined, prescribed for and was back at the field inside of 4 hours."



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The Part Played by the United States in the Near East Crisis

By Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, U. S. Navy

THE American Navy in the Near East for a number of years has been represented in Turkey by the Scorpion. She was called a stationaire, or station ship. As stationaire the Scorpion used Constantinople as a base and from time to time made cruises in Near Eastern waters and often took the American Ambassador on visits of inspection to different places in Turkey.

The great powers of Europe likewise had stationaires very much like the Scorpion. These stationaires under the capitulatory régime were originally in the nature of guardships and even potentially ships of refuge in case of anti-foreign agitations.

The capitulatory régime provided for extraterritorial rights for foreigners residing in Turkey whereby such foreigners were virtually under the laws of their native countries and subject to their own Diplomatic and Consular representatives and therefore came very little under the laws and jurisdiction of Turkey.

Passages to Black Sea Closed to Foreigners

Before the late Great War, the Dardanelles, the Bosphorus and the Sea of Marmora, that is, the passages to the Black Sea, were closed to foreign men-of-war. Therefore, vessels of our Navy did not visit ports of the Black Sea and it was only at rare intervals ships visited the other ports of Turkey. Such visits were more generally made to protect Americans in case of disorders on shore or to make demonstrations to enforce claims or treaty rights.

After Bulgaria had given in to the Allies in September, 1918, Turkey, believing it was useless to continue the war, made an armistice with the Allies signed on board the British battleship Agemennon at the Island of Mudros, October 30, 1918. Shortly after, and in accordance with this armistice, the Allied Army and Fleet occupied Constantinople. Thereafter other ports and places in Turkey were occupied and the passage to the Black Sea was thrown open. It was not long after this that U. S. Naval vessels began to visit Turkish ports.

The Scorpion had been interned in Constantinople after we entered the Great War. The officers and crew had been kept pretty closely guarded for a year and a half with little or nothing to do and without a proper supply of clothing and provisions. So as soon as possible after the Armistice the Nahma was sent with a relief of officers and men and necessary supplies. The relief was made so the interned crew could get away from their disagreeable surroundings and celebrate elsewhere Christmas of 1918.

Scorpion Fired Upon By Mistake

During the War the Allies mistook the Scorpion, moored in the Golden Horn, for the Sultan of Turkey's yacht, so she had some narrow escapes from bombs dropped by airplanes or torpedoes of submarines. A British submarine fired a torpedo which missed the Scorpion by less than 50 feet and those on board as they saw the torpedo coming thought surely the ship was going to be hit.

I was in command of the U. S. Naval Base, Plymouth, England, when the Armistice of the Great War was signed November 11, 1918. Immediately after the Armistice, I went on an international commission to see the Armistice carried out in Belgium. I then was ordered to command the U. S. Naval Detachment in Turkish waters.

On my way from London to Constantinople I reported in Paris to Admiral W. S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, and Mr. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State. I received my instructions from them and from President Wilson. I was told that very probably it would be only a few weeks before I would be ordered home. It will be seven years this coming January I will have been in the Near East.

I went from Paris to Constantinople, via Rome and Taranto. At Taranto I boarded the U. S. Destroyer Schley which took me to Constantinople. This trip gave us our first taste of winter weather in the Aegean Sea. It is very common to believe the Levant in winter has balmy sunny weather like the Riviera, but quite the opposite prevails. Those who go down to the sea in ships in the Levant, Aegean and Black Seas find no mill ponds during the winter months. It is rain, snow and bad weather with very few breaks. Many a time have the destroyers returned to the Base at Constantinople with deck houses and boats stove and gear swept from the deck.

Long Detour Necessary to Avoid Mines

Going through the Aegean Sea it was necessary to make a long detour to clear the extensive mine fields at the entrance to the Dardanelles and follow the channel which had been swept clear of mines. When close to Gallipoli floating mines were reported ahead in the Channel and we got warning signals from the mine sweepers. One of these mines adrift in the channel was exploded by the mine sweeper to clear the way for us.

It was early morning when everyone gathered on the deck of the Schley to see the famous battleground of the Gallipoli campaign. Wrecks of transports and of men-of-war were strewn along both sides of the Dardanelles. The landing place at the end of Gallipoli was a mass of sunken barges and barbed wire entanglements. There were lines upon lines of trenches on shore, reaching up to the summit of Achi Baba, the mountain commanding the Gallipoli Peninsula. All these evidences made it easy to imagine the mighty struggle of armies and navies which there took place.

It was through the early morning mists of the next day that the minarets of Constantinople showed we were approaching that harbor which has for centuries been the anchorage for vessels proceeding from the Marmora Sea through the Bosphorus to the Black Sea. Then the sun broke through the clouds and the so often prevailing wind from the Black Sea drove the low lying fog and mist out of the Bosphorus like a raging torrent coming as a flood down a mountain gorge. The high hills on both sides helped to give this effect. Then this beautiful harbor lay before us and we marvelled at the wonderful view, which you must see to really appreciate. But from a sailor's point of view it was an appropriate setting for the marine picture of the harbor that morning.

But Where Was the Scorpion?

There before us were anchored the Allied Fleets. Battleships, cruisers, destroyers, supply ships, airplane carriers, colliers, tankers, transports, and hospital ships of France, Great Britain, Italy and Greece filled the harbor. In the Golden Horn, that closed harbor of ancient Byzantium, moored close together head and stern, appearing like so many shackled prisoners, were the interned ships of the Turkish Navy. But where was the Scorpion! There, hid behind grey dreadnaughts and cruisers, anchored close under the Sultan's Dolma

Bagtche Palace, was the only vessel in the harbor flying the American flag, the Scorpion. The Schley anchored near the Scorpion. In a very short time I had hoisted my flag on the Scorpion and taken command of the Station, and the Naval Detachment of the Near East was established January 28, 1919. The Nahma and Noma arrived in a few days and the Schley departed.

The next step was to assume my duties as Senior U. S. Representative in the Near East. For this purpose I established an office in the American Embassy. The following August, that is August, 1919, I was commissioned U. S. High Commissioner in Turkey and since that time I have been diplomat and sailor too.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, SOJOURNERS' CLUB.

The next regular meeting of Washington Chapter, No. 3, Sojourners' Club, will be held Armistice Day, Nov. 11, at the Colonial Hotel, Washington. Capt. Charles F. Young, Finance Reserve, will give an illustrated lecture on the Panama Canal. The nominating committee appointed at the October meeting will report on officers for 1926. The first of this season's Sojourners' dances will be held at the Officers' Club, Washington Barracks, Nov. 17.

ASSOCIATION OF ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The San Francisco Association of the Army of the United States held its regular semi-monthly luncheon at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Nov. 2. The principal speaker was Lt. Col. Kenyon A. Joyce, U.S.A. He is now military attache at the American Embassy to the Court of St. James, London.

CLASS RINGS FOR INFANTRY SCHOOL.

Brig. Gen. Briant H. Wells, U.S.A., commanding the Infantry School at Ft. Benning, Ga., has approved the proposal for graduates of the school to wear class rings.



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THE FINANCIAL DIGEST

BY LYMAN B. KENDALL

THERE is one factor of decided importance in the maintenance of the existing high market which should be carefully considered. It is the prospect of income-tax reduction. The Ways and Means Committee of the House has concluded its hearings and is now in executive committee endeavoring to reach an agreement on the rates to be adopted in the bill it will present to the House. The committee's action probably will be accepted by the House without substantial change, but the Senate will make many modifications, and the law, as all such laws, will represent a compromise.

But in the meantime the market is dealing with prospect. Many large holders of stocks have retained possession of them, especially this and last year with the very large accrued profit, because sale would require the payment of the present income tax, and, generally being in the higher brackets, would consume approximately half of the profit. Therefore many large holders have delayed sales anticipating tax reduction which would enable them to dispose of their securities and to retain a much larger part of the profit thereon. It is not too much to expect that this policy will govern many investors until after January 1, next, when the new tax law will apply. It is therefore not difficult to foresee that the delayed selling, substantial in volume, will occur in 1926, which will be in addition to the sales normally to be expected for that time, and will prove to be an important check to advancing prices.

Two opposing conditions now affecting the railways and industry exist today which deserve the careful attention of investors. There is an adverse situation in the southwest, due to local crop and cotton-price conditions, and in the southeast there is extreme optimism, due largely to the land boom in Florida. If one is willing to risk the stability of the Florida activity—a risk which should not be overlooked—very extensive increases in the revenues of the railroads penetrating the Peninsula may be anticipated.

Relative to the money situation, increasing expansion of loans in excess of deposits continues. Naturally this tends to higher money rates and to restrict speculative activity. While interest rates are not now at a restrictive level, indications point to that condition in the near future and security prices may be expected, as heretofore, to discount largely the higher rate by declining prices. Bonds which have slightly declined, may be expected, with considerable assurance, to fall to lower levels, especially in those of small yield.

It is possible the negotiations with Italy will be fruitful of a settlement. I am reliably informed the Italian Delegation has manifested a determination to make an agreement with the American Debt Commission. If this should be accomplished, it should have a stimulating effect. It will mean the isolation of France and bring that country nearer to satisfactory action. In announcing that no loans will be made to any debtor nation or to any of its municipalities or government-aided industries, the President and Secretary of the Treasury have applied additional pressure to France which should be effective and generally helpful.

PUBLIC UTILITIES SHOW BIG ADVANCEMENT

BY RAYMOND V. SYKES

The advance which public utility common stocks, especially those of the large electric light and power companies, has made in the present market, has exceeded the expectations of the most ardent bull. In the industry itself, it is felt that many of the advances were more than conditions justified, notwithstanding the tremendous development that has taken place within the last ten to fifteen years.

Unfortunately some rather extravagant ideas have gotten abroad as to what the electric light and power industry is capable of earning under the so-called "superpower plan." To start with, each operating unit in the industry is subject to the regulations of the Public Utility Commission of the State in which it is situated and the rates which it may charge are limited to a level which will return a fair percentage on the investment. This figure generally is somewhere in the neighborhood of 8 per cent, before taxes.

The fact that the operating companies are linked together under one management in a holding company in no wise changes their status in the eyes of regulatory bodies. The holding companies are created for the purpose of unified control which means efficiency in management, improved credit standing, and economy in purchasing materials and supplies.

Holding companies whose operating properties adjoin those of other holding companies, or, nearly so, or the operating companies themselves, have seen the advantage of connecting their plants by high tension lines, whereby they then may maintain continued service should one or the other have a breakdown in their generating machinery. This, then, constitutes "superpower." It simply means interconnected

power plants, whereby duplication of certain investments, such as auxiliary generating units, may be eliminated, and as stated, have continuous service assured. Plants are connected by high tension lines because power can be transported more economically under high pressure. It is doubtful if "superpower" will add anything direct to earning power of the various companies concerned, but it is possible that loss through inability to meet emergency demands for power will be reduced, and, of course, the public is benefited by the stability of output.

Another fallacy that is entertained concerning the earning power of electric light and power companies is the importance of water power. Water power, of course, is an economical method of producing electricity, but unfortunately, there are only a comparatively few locations in the country where the supply of water is dependable the year around, and nearly all of the hydro-electric companies must also build steam power auxiliary stations for operation during the low water season. This, of course, means a large investment at all times and high operating expenses during part time.

For example, the possible development at Muscle Shoals which may reach about 600,000 H. P., at times is quite certain to drop below 100,000 H. P., and if the connected load is 600,000 H. P. there must be auxiliary steam equipment to make up the difference during the low water season.

The situation in the electric light and power industry is healthy and offers a field for safe investment, but buyers of the common stocks should not expect a phenomenal increase in earning power due to some mythical superpower scheme or to development of hydro-electric generation.

L. T. COMDR. P. J. SEARLES, U.S.N., TO BE RELIEVED AT ISLAND OF GUAM.—A change in the public works officer in far-off Guam in the Pacific was announced this week by the Navy Department. Lt. Comdr. Hugo C. Fischer, Civil Engineer Corps, U.S.N., is ordered from duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and will sail from San Francisco on the U.S.S. Chaumont Nov. 24 for duty as public works officer in Guam. He will relieve Lt. Comdr. Paul J. Searles, Civil Engineer Corps, U.S.N., who will report on the receiving ship at San Francisco for further detail.

OFFICER ENTERS INSURANCE BUSINESS.—Lt. Paul H. Weyranch, U.S.A., Ret., who during the World War served in France as a colonel of Field Artillery of the State of Washington, has been appointed by the Oregon Life Insurance Company as general agent for Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho, with headquarters in Spokane.

NEW ARMORY TO BE DEDICATED.—A new armory for the National Guard of Ohio, located in Youngstown, will be dedicated Nov. 16.

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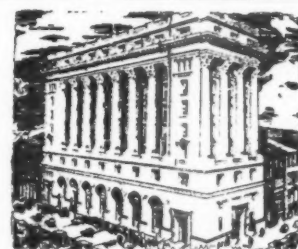
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Shortly after return to the states he was
served notice of suit and took leave to return
to the islands to defend. Lost the case and
returned to the United States after appealing.
Case again came up for trial. He again took
leave, lost and appealed. Case came up third
time. His leave credit was exhausted; was un-
able to get leave on half-pay and finally had to
surrender credit for foreign service, applying for
station in Honolulu to get back for this trial.

He won the third trial, but lost: (1) Leave
credit; (2) foreign service credit; (3) time; (4)
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WHERE DOES THE MONEY GO FOR
NAVAL AVIATION?

An Article That Gives the Real Facts and Figures

BY REAR ADMIRAL WILLIAM A. MOFFETT, U.S.N.

We have all heard charges to the effect that the Army and Navy have spent millions on aviation since the war and that we have nothing to show for it. If it were not so utterly false, it would indeed be a very serious charge. Those who have told how millions were spent on aviation have led some to believe that all the millions should have been spent on the production of aircraft. That has not been definitely charged, but it has been insinuated.

Wide publicity was given a statement that during a period of five years \$178,000,000 was spent on naval aviation. That was during the fiscal years 1920 to 1924, inclusive. To show the facts of the case, I shall confine myself to that same period.

Aviation Cost Divided Into Three Parts

The cost of aviation during that five-year period divides itself into three distinct parts: (1) The indirect charges for the support of aviation; (2) Surplus war stock; (3) Direct charges for naval aviation. By indirect support of naval aviation, I mean the various and sundry charges such as pay of personnel, fuel to operate the aircraft carrier Langley and the other ships acting as tenders, food for the personnel, heat and light, ordnance material, and many like charges. We must pay and feed our personnel, and these two items alone cost \$51,342,000, or roughly 27 per cent of the entire cost of naval aviation.

Also, among the indirect costs of aviation we must charge, as I have said, the fuel and repairs to our carriers and tenders, we must charge the costs of transporting our personnel, materials, etc. They increase the indirect cost to \$57,342,000 over a five-year period and represent, with pay and food, 30 per cent of the total \$187,000,000.

Forced to Draw Upon Surplus War Stock

To the average individual, aviation costs mean the costs of operation and the purchase of new planes. Our indirect costs I believe you will all agree are indispensable, and yet not one cent of the whole is available for purchasing or operating planes.

The next classification is surplus war material. This used material was purchased and paid for during the World War, yet in order to make the report of expenditures as clear as possible it is considered as a part of the expenditures during the five-year period following the war.

During the period in question there was drawn from store surplus war stock to the value of \$46,173,000, or 25 per cent of the total cost. That material was used as a measure of economy, and I can assure you we would have been delighted to have had our appropriations increased by 25 per cent with an admonition not to use any of the surplus war stock.

We have now accounted for 55 per cent of the total expenditures before mentioning the direct costs.

Direct Appropriation Used for Six Purposes

The direct appropriation for naval aviation is divided as a rule into six parts: (1) Maintenance and repair; (2) Radio, photographic, navigational, and aerological equipment; (3) Experiments and development; (4) Improvements at air stations; (5) Drafting, clerical, inspection and messenger force; (6) New construction of aircraft.

The cost for maintenance during five years was over \$27,759,000, of which about \$20,000,000 was for the repair and operation of aircraft. For radio, navigational, aerological and photographic equipment we have spent something less than \$1,000,000. The cost of experimental and development work over a period of five years was only \$10,000,000. Out of our appropriation over the five-year period we spent approximately \$13,000,000 for improvements and developments at our air stations. About \$6,000,000 of this was spent in establishing the air station at Lakehurst, N. J. Our drafting, clerical, inspection and messenger force cost \$1,865,000 over the five-year period.

All the items I have mentioned total about \$157,000,000, or 84 per cent of the total \$187,000,000 which has been charged to naval aviation. The expenditure of such a large percentage without the purchase of aircraft is necessary if we are to pay and feed our personnel and properly and safely operate what planes we have.

I have covered all but one item of expenditure, and that I have purposely left until the end. The idea is no doubt general that the \$178,000,000, or certainly a great part thereof, could or should have been spent for the purchase of aircraft for use, yet nothing could be further from the truth. I have shown you that approximately \$157,000,000 has gone to carry on essential parts of the naval aeronautical organization without one cent being available for the purchase of aircraft. Congress fully realizes this, for if you will take the appropriation bills for the five-year period, you will see that during that time only \$30,610,000 were appropriated for the purchase of aircraft, and that during the three years of the five-year period since there was a Bureau of Aeronautics in the Navy Department only \$18,098,950 was appropriated for the same purpose. During the five-year period the Navy spent on the purchase of new aircraft \$25,540,000, and in the three years following the formation of the Bureau of Aeronautics spent \$18,293,000 on the purchase of new aircraft and equipment, or about \$293,000 more than Congress appropriated for that purpose. This was made possible by the terms of the appropriation bill which permits us, when possible, to take money from items such as maintenance and experimental to apply to the production of new aircraft.

During this five-year period the Navy purchased 608 planes and 1,034 engines; it built the Shenandoah and one small nonrigid airship, acquired the Los Angeles, and provided for the training of the crews of the lighter-than-air ships; purchased a great amount of miscellaneous materials. When one stops to consider that only \$30,000,000 was appropriated for the purchase of new aircraft and that we have acquired so much material, I do not think that there can be honest criticism to the effect that we have spent millions of dollars and have nothing to show for it.

NEXT WEEK: DEPLORABLE HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE ARMY.—

An article telling the plain truth about living conditions in the Army, and backing up the statements with actual photographs. In next week's issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Out Nov. 14. Watch for it.

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PERSONALS

(Continued from page 238)

Department Nov. 4. He was accompanied by Capt. F. L. Tottenham, R.N., the retiring naval attaché.

Lt. Comdr. Lucius W. Johnson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Johnson are at the Hotel Astor, New York, from Washington, D. C.

Maj. Gen. Hanson E. Ely, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ely, and the officers and ladies of Washington Barracks, D. C., will be at home after 4 o'clock the first Sunday of each month, and continuing until Lent.

Capt. C. H. Harlow, U.S.N., Ret., and Mrs. Harlow have returned to Washington, D. C., after a four years' absence abroad, and are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Wm. R. Merriam at 1728 N Street. In December they will go to Port Seawall, Fla., where they have taken a cottage for the winter.

ENGAGEMENTS

(Continued from page 238)

N. Y., class of 1924, the year that Lt. Claybrook graduated from the U.S.M.A. The wedding will take place in December.

Bell—Fitch.—Col. Graham Denby Fitch, U.S.A., Ret., and Mrs. Fitch, of Washington, D. C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Hermione Fitch, to Ens. James R. Bell, U.S.N. The wedding will take place in January.

WEDDINGS

(Continued from page 238)

at Staten Island, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1925. Mrs. French is the daughter of Lt. Fred Reuter Falkenstein, U.S.C.G., Ret., and Mrs. Falkenstein.

BIRTHS

(Continued from page 239)

1925, at the St. Francis Hospital, San Francisco, Calif. Mrs. Wynkoop is the daughter of Col. E. P. O'Hern, O.D., U.S.A.

Farrell.—Born to Lt. Walter G. Farrell, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Farrell a son, Thomas Vail, on Nov. 2, 1925, at Washington, D. C.

OBITUARIES

(Continued from page 239)

31, 1925. He was born in Lyons, France, in 1839. When Napoleon III declared war against Austria Gen. Agnus entered the 3d Regiment of Zouaves. Later he served under Garibaldi and remained until the conclusion of the war and the redemption of Italy.

Gen. Agnus arrived in the United States in 1860, and at the outbreak of the Civil War enlisted in Durvye's New York Zouaves (5th New York), and later was promoted to sergeant, lieutenant, captain and major. For gallant and meritorious service in battles he received the brevets of lieutenant colonel, colonel and brigadier general. In all, Gen. Agnus was shot 11 times. Once he was wounded by a saber thrust.

Pierce.—Mrs. Ulrich Dahlgren Pierce, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Dahlgren, distinguished naval commander during the Civil War, a member of an old and prominent Washington family and well known in exclusive social circles, died suddenly Nov. 1, 1925, at Roslyn, N. Y. For many years she maintained her home at 1325 Massachusetts avenue, Washington. During her visit away from Washington it was closed, but reopened Nov. 2 to receive her body. Mrs. Vinton Dahlgren Pierce, daughter-in-law of Mrs. Pierce, lives at 1804 R street, Washington.

Ailes.—Mr. Milton Everett Ailes, president of the Riggs National Bank of Washington, D. C., and a commanding figure in the financial activities of

the District, died at Harpers Ferry, Va., Oct. 30, 1925. He is survived by his wife; a son, Milton E. Ailes, Jr., a student at Harvard; two daughters, Miss Mary Ailes and Mrs. Pere A. Wilmer, and Eugene E. Ailes and Adrian S. Ailes, brothers, of New York and Chicago, respectively.

We feel that many in the Services will join in extending condolences to the Riggs National Bank of Washington, D. C., and particularly to Mr. Charles C. Glover, chairman of its Board of Directors, in connection with the death of Mr. Ailes, its president. A friend of the Army and Navy, always their champion in political circles, a constant helper and adviser of those of the Services who sought his aid, Mr. Ailes' going constitutes an irreparable loss.—EDITOR.

ORDERS FOR NAVY

(Continued from page 237)

R. I.; Pay Clks. P. C. Davis to U.S.S. Arizona; R. V. Christmas to U.S.S. Wyoming; G. O. R. Roberson to Nav. Hosp., New York.

November 6, 1925

Effective November 3-4

Capt. J. F. Hines to 9th Nav. Dist.; C. F. Preston to home.

Comdrs. T. A. Hittinger to Off. in Chg., Hydrographic Office, Boston, Mass.; L. H. Stewart to 12th Nav. Dist.; H. G. Gates to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Lt. (j.g.) W. E. Makosky to U.S.S. Percival. Ens. S. W. Hill to treat, Nav. Hosp., Washington, D. C.; W. M. Hobby to U.S.S. Kidder; E. Measer to U.S.S. Marcus; J. R. McKinney to U.S.S. Colorado; A. C. Mardough to U.S.S. Robert Smith; E. V. Raines to U.S.S. Chase. Lt. Comdr. G. A. Riker (M.C.) to 16th Nav. Dist.

Lt. R. F. Delaire (D.C.) to Nav. Hosp., New York.

Lts. M. McCray (S.C.) to Nav. Trng. Sta., N.O.B., Hampton Rds., Va.; H. J. McManus (S.C.) to Div. 32, Dest. Sqdn., Battle Flt.; D. C. Mitchell (S.C.) to asst. to the Coast Insp., Bethlehem Shipbldg. Corp., Quincy, Mass.

Ch. Bosn. L. H. Truman to treat, Fitzsimons Gen. Hosp., Denver, Colo.

Ch. Mach. P. Hotchkiss to U.S.S. Altair.

LATE WAR DEPT. ORDERS

(Continued from page 231)

S.O. 261, W.D., Nov. 4, 1925

Capt. H. Winterburn, C.A., retired from active service.

Second Lt. D. T. Beeler, Inf., to sail Dec. 29 to Hawaii.

First Lt. F. M. McKee, A.S., to Norton Fld., Columbus, Ohio, to duty 5th Corps Area Org. Res. 2d Lt. H. W. Ferguson, F.A., transferred to A.S., October 23.

Leave.—One month, 14 days to Capt. L. L. Snow, A.S., Nov. 20.

Master Sgt. A. Olson, 17th F.A., will be retired at Ft. Bragg, N. C. 1st Sgt. N. Vinticquie, 61st C.A., will be retired at Ft. Monroe, Va.

Organized Reserves.—2d Lt. R. B. Sentenne, C.W.S., to active duty Nov. 5 at 2d C.W.S. procurement dist., New York. Maj. R. Hay and 2d Lt. C. LeR. Sayre to active duty Nov. 5, 3d C.W.S. procurement dist., Pittsburgh. Capt. E. W. Bullard and J. R. Clark to active duty Nov. 5, at 5th C.W.S. procurement dist., San Francisco. Maj. L. J. Willien, C.W.S., to active duty Nov. 5, 1st C.W.S. procurement dist., Boston. Capt. F. V. Silver, C.W.S., to active duty Nov. 5, at 4th C.W.S. procurement dist., Chicago.

S.O., 262, W.D., Nov. 5, 1925

Major H. N. Sumner, adj. gen., to duty in the Adj. General's Office, Washington, D. C., on completing foreign service.

Medical Corps.—Capt. J. R. Bibighaus to duty Ft. Lawton, Wash., on completing foreign service. 1st Lt. W. S. Jensen, Med. Res., appointed 1st Lt., M.C., Reg. Army, Oct. 22, to Letterman Hospital, Calif., for duty.

Second Lt. L. E. Schweizer, Vet. Res., appointed 2d Lt., V.C., Reg. Army, Oct. 27, to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., for duty.

Major J. D. Arthur, Jr., to duty, 386th Engrs., Org. Res., Los Angeles, Calif.

Coast Artillery.—Major R. Melberg detailed at Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor, Mich., for duty. Capt. W. C. Hanna to 14th C.A., Ft. Worden, Wash., on expiration of leave.

Infantry.—1st Lt. C. H. Phillips to Presidio of San Francisco for duty with Inf., 3rd Div. Maj. T. C. Loneragan to 99th Div., Org. Res., 3d Corps Area, Pittsburgh, Pa., for duty. Col. W. O. Johnson from treatment. Hot Springs, Ark., to proper station. Capt. E. A. Higgins, Walter Reed Hospital, Wash., D. C., for treatment.

Leave.—One month and 10 days to Capt. B. F. Fridge, Jr., M.C., Nov. 23.

Retirement of Enlisted Men.—The following will be retired as indicated: 1st Sgt. J. J. Barrett, 7th Inf., at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Tech. Sgt. D. Hearney, D.E.M.L., at U.S.M.A., West Point, N. Y. 1st Sgt. R. Gardner, 26th Inf., at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Capt. H. Swift, O.D. Res., to active duty Nov. 8, at Chicago Dist., Ord. Office, Ill., for training.

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since October 30, 1925.

Last promotion to the grade of colonel—James R. Pourie, Q.M.C., No. 12, on page 147. (July Army List and Directory.)

Vacancies—None.

Senior lieutenant colonel—Harry T. Matthews, C.A.C.

Last promotion to the grade of lieutenant colonel—Samuel J. Sutherland, Inf., No. 596, on page 149.

Vacancies—None.

Senior major—Franc Lecocq, C.A.C.

Last promotion to the grade of major—Dana W. Morey, Fin. Dept., No. 2333, on page 155.

Vacancies—None.

Senior captain—Selden B. Armat, Fin. Dept.

Last promotion to the grade of captain—Roy T. Barrett, C.A.C., No. 5527, on page 166.

Vacancies—None.

Senior first lieutenant—Clyde L. Hyssong, Inf.

Last promotion to the grade of first lieutenant—Terrence J. Tully, Inf., No. 8519, on page 177.

Vacancies—None.

Senior second lieutenant—Paul C. Kelly, Inf.

Vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant—124.

NAVY VESSEL ENGINEERING

STANDING.—The following standing of the highest of the following classes of vessels in the United States Navy in engineering performances for the months indicated was announced by Rear Adm. M. M. Taylor on Nov. 4 as follows:

Destroyer Class—August, 1925: (1) Hulbert, (2) Sinclair, (3) Converse, (4) Peary, (5) Doyen, (6) Meyer, (7) Henshaw, (8) Macleish, (9) McCawley, (10) Selfridge.

Mine Sweeper Class—August, 1925: (1) Wandank, (2) Heron, (3) Contocook, (4) Cormorant, (5) Umpqua, (6) Curlew, (7) Ortolan, (8) Kalmia, (9) Finch, (10) Widgeon.

Battleship Class—September, 1925:

(1) Arizona, (2) Mississippi, (3) Oklahoma, (4) Colorado, (5) Nevada, (6) California, (7) West Virginia, (8) Maryland, (9) New Mexico, (10) Wyoming.

Submarine Class—September, 1925: (1) S-43, (2) S-50, (3) O-2, (4) R-2, (5) R-7, (6) O-4, (7) S-3, (8) O-7, (9) O-8, (10) S-47.

The following is the standing of the above class for the year to October 1, 1925: (1) O-4, (2) R-7, (3) O-2, (4) R-20, (5) S-50, (6) O-7, (7) R-3, (8) S-12, (9) O-3, (10) O-10.

RESERVES OPPOSE LARGER AIR BUDGET.

—The National Headquarters, Reserve Officers' Association, has announced that it will oppose at the coming session of Congress any proposal from the Budget Bureau to increase appropriations for the Army Air Service at the expense of other branches of the Army.

The notice is given by Brig. Gen. John Ross Delafield, president.

"Secretary of the budget hearings," was commented upon by General Delafield in his statement.

RESERVE OFFICERS OF 308TH ENGINEERS HOLD MEETING.

—Col. E. H. Whitlock, of Cleveland, Col. Maxwell Smith and Maj. W. J. Connolly, of Dayton, addressed the officers of the 308th Engineers, 83d Division, Organized Reserves, at a luncheon meeting, Oct. 24, at the American Legion quarters, Dayton, Ohio. The general subjects of the talks were mobilization, preparedness and military training.

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Naval Appropriations Cut Opposed by Senator Hale

NAVAL appropriations already have been "cut to the bone," says Senator Frederick Hale, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the United States Senate, in a speech delivered in New York before the National Security League.

Following are excerpts from the Senator's speech, outlining his stand on Navy problems and America's part in international disarmament moves:

"The naval appropriations have been cut very nearly to the bone if we are to maintain the Navy in its present state of efficiency. I do not believe that it will be possible to make any further material reductions in the running expenses without impairing the efficiency of the Navy.

"Disasters have caused a good deal of criticism of the Navy, criticism which I believe to be in the main unjust. It must be remembered that the Naval Service is a hazardous service. Should we build war vessels and airplanes and put them in storage until called for in war, we would have no accidents, neither would we be able to operate them with any degree of efficiency in time of war.

"Our Fleet has just returned from the maneuvers in the Hawaiian Islands and a trip to Australia. The report of the Commanding Officer cannot but bring pride to the hearts of all well-wishers of the Navy.

"In certain branches of the Service there can be improvement, and that improvement the Navy is striving constantly to attain.

"During my service on the Naval Affairs Committee I have been thrown in constant touch with officers of all grades in the Navy. I have found them in nearly all cases to be intelligent, well-posted, hard-working men, and their interest and pride in the Navy is almost a religion with them.

"Criticisms through proper sources, made by experts who know their subject, are always valuable and should always have consideration, but sensational charges that inflame the public and that do not have to be substantiated are not beneficial to the Service or to the country.

"It will be necessary within the next few years to authorize the building of certain new ships in order to keep up to the ratio established by the Conference on Limitation of Armaments, which ratio, while it applies solely to capital ships and carriers under the terms of the Conference Agreement, the Navy Department and, I think, the people of the United States look to us to keep for the Navy as a whole.

"The sacrifice made, due to the Limitation of Armaments Conference, was made largely by the United States, and the advantage gained by the United States was the establishment of a ratio whereby we were to have a Navy equal to that of any nation in the world, and whereby the status of our possible naval competitors was established.

"Bills for the last few years have included a clause asking the President to call another Conference on Limitation of Armaments. The difficulties of so doing are not, I think, fully appreciated by the country. We were able to bring about the last conference and to bring about the results achieved at the conference largely, as I have said, because of our great preponderance of capital-ship strength, built and building. We are now in no such position of superiority. The basis of capital-ship strength is established. Any further cut that could be made in ships or carriers would have to be along the line of the present ratio. This would involve an equal cut along the ratio line with no special advantage to any one of the five countries concerned. The application of the ratio to ships other than capital ships and carriers would involve not a sacrifice on our part of established strength but a sacrifice on the part of other nations who, in certain of these classes, with their ships on hand and their building programs, are our superiors.

"We must therefore approach the question of a new Conference on Limitation of Armament not as a great country willing to make a great sacrifice in the interests of world limitation of armament, but as a country asking others to make the sacrifice. The shoe is now very much on the other foot.

"With the changing over from coal burners to oil burners of our six oldest battleships, and with the installation of deck and under-water protection, our Battle Fleet will be in much more effective condition than it was at the time of the signing of the treaty.

"To keep up the treaty ratio it will be necessary to lay down more carriers. Whether or not our next carriers will be large vessels like the Lexington and Saratoga, or smaller vessels, can better be determined when the Lexington and Saratoga have been tried out.

"If the treaty ratio is to be applied to other classes of vessels than capital ships and carriers, it will be necessary for us during the next few years to lay down additional 10,000-ton cruisers in addition to those already authorized by Congress. It may be well before doing so, however, to complete one or two of the class now building in order to take advantage of the developments in this class of ships.

"In destroyers, owing to the large number of vessels of this kind built by us during the war to assist in controlling the submarine menace, we have a preponderance of strength over the navies of the other signatories to the treaty. We have 281 destroyers.

"We are in process of fitting out our battleships and cruisers with airplanes, and have made more progress owing to our successful use of the catapult in this direction than have any of the navies of the other powers.

"The number of planes that can attack us via the fleet is limited to the number and capacity of carriers from which the planes can be operated. Isolated as we are in this country, we need fear no air attack from any other source than a carrier or plane-carrying warship, unless, as is most improbable,

we should be attacked on our northern and southern frontiers, and that of course is a land proposition.

"Until the Special Board appointed by President Coolidge has reported, it is too early to predict what policy Congress will adopt toward the development of an aviation program. The matter will undoubtedly receive the earnest attention of the Congress at the coming session.

"Three classes of people there seem to be in this country who are against the development and keeping up of the Navy. First, the Pacifists, who in their hatred of war believe that all military establishments should be abandoned or reduced to the lowest strength necessary for the keeping up of policing duty. Second, those who believe that there is no danger of war in the immediate future, and who believe that we are not therefore warranted in making great appropriations to keep up the Army and Navy. And third, sinister propagandists of all sorts at home and abroad, who for one purpose or another of their own wish to see the armed forces of this Government emasculated.

"Our policy of not embroiling ourselves in the quarrels of the rest of the world, while it may be for our own best interests, and quite likely may be for the best interests of mankind, does not tend to make us popular.

"The two countries (Great Britain and America) combined control the seas. Can anyone question the influence which these two countries, acting in unison, both in favor of preserving peace in the world, will exercise, when danger of another World War appears on the horizon. Already Great Britain has taken one most important step in the interest of world peace. I refer to her guaranty to intervene in case of aggression should the Locarno Pact be broken. Can anyone doubt that the weight behind the guaranty is the powerful British Navy?

"We spent more than four billion dollars on the Navy during the World War and the years ensuing that we would not otherwise have spent. A saving of one hundred million or even of fifty million dollars on the annual expenses of the Navy might well put us in a position where we might have to do the same thing again. A very few months of war would wipe out any such saving. There is no economy in cutting down the life insurance, the life guaranty of the country.

"What I want to make certain and what the country, I believe, wants to make certain is that we shall take such steps as are necessary to prevent our being attacked on account of our weakness, such steps as will give us weight in the councils of the world to maintain peace, and such steps as will enable us, should we be forced into war as we were forced into the World War, to bring that War to a speedy close."

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S DECISIONS

REVERSING his previous decision on the payment of \$123.22 to Capt. Orlo H. Quinn, A.S., U.S.A., for personal property lost in an airplane accident, the Comptroller General granted the claim after reconsideration was requested by the Finance Department. The reversal was made upon the submission of additional evidence showing that Capt. Quinn lost his property while engaged in saving United States property.

Lt. Comdr. Norman B. Hall, U.S.C.G., was allowed a claim for reimbursement for drayage of household goods in connection with change of station under orders. The claim had previously been disallowed.

The Comptroller General allowed the claim of Maj. S. Block, Med-Res, for increased subsistence and rental allowance on account of a dependent mother, while on active duty.

In sustaining a settlement which holds Lt. W. B. Lawhead, U.S.N., Ret., indebted to the United States for overpayment in the difference of pay and allowances between the ranks of lieutenant and lieutenant (j.g.), the Comptroller bases his decision on the fact that the claimant's retirement with the rank of lieutenant could not be effective prior to the time the President approved the finding of the retirement board.

IN THE RADIO FIELD

PROMINENT NAVAL OFFICERS IN RADIO RESEARCH.—Prominent among the officers of the U.S. Navy in radio research are Rear Adm. W. H. G. Bullard, U.S.N., Ret., former Director of Naval Communications and head of the Naval Radio Service; Capt. S. W. Bryant, U.S.N.; Comdr. S. C. Hooper, U.S.N., now Fleet radio officer; Rear Adm. Robert S. Griffin, U.S.N., Ret., former Chief of the Bureau of Engineering; John K. Robison, U.S.N., recently Chief of the Bureau of Engineering; and Capt. Robert W. McNeely, U.S.N., now in charge of the Radio Division of the Bureau of Engineering.

A contract for the construction of a 2 K. W. tube radio telegraph transmitter for the new cutter Dexter to replace the U.S.C.G. cutter Bear has been awarded to the General Electric Co. The set will be somewhat similar to those on the Tampa and Modoc.

WATCH FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY GAME ISSUE OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.—Pictures, special stories, features that anybody interested in the classic clash between the Army and Navy cannot afford to miss. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will be on sale at the Polo Grounds in New York long before the game starts Nov. 28.

SHEARS FOR THE UNSHORN



When the best people invested money in buggies and tin bathtubs it was customary for men to wear whiskers that fell in voluminous festoons where nothing was to be gained by concealment.

In those days a man could leave home with his face half hidden behind a set of rippling portieres, and feel fairly sure of being able to return unharmed, at night.

There were plenty of wide open spaces then. Traffic jams, revolving doors, and overcrowded elevators had not become common.

The sailor with an untrimmed set of burnsidies was not so conspicuous as to be considered a marked man, and the soldier who permitted whiskers to come into his life had no gas mask with which they might seriously interfere.

It is fortunate, since whiskers have gone on the retired list, that shaving need no longer be dreaded as a major operation.

COLGATE'S Rapid-Shave Cream

softens the beard at the base, and makes the toughest stubble as meek as a stuttering youngster in the presence of the captain.

There is no need of rubbing in with the fingers when you lather with Colgate's.

With hot water or cold, soft water or hard, it does its work instantly and effectively. Colgate's makes shaving easier and quicker. You cannot know until you lather with Colgate's Rapid-Shave Cream how thoroughly the old discomforts have been taken out of the business of keeping whiskers in subjection.

Besides softening the beard for an easy shave, Colgate's leaves the face cool, velvety, and refreshed. Enroll yourself today with the millions of lucky men who have found in Colgate's a cure for their shaving troubles.

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